Bellefonte Republican

Established in 1869.} "Let us see to it that a Government, of the People, for the People, and by the People, shall not perish from the Earth."---A. LINCOLN. {Terms: $2.00 per annum

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Bellefonte Republican.
By EDWARD T. TUTEN.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—No communication published unless accompanied by the real name of the writer.

Correspondents should write upon but one side of the paper, and avoid the use of pale or fancy inks.

EDITORIAL BRIEFS.

THE President's message to Congress shows a diligent use of the encyclopedia.

IT is stated that Governor Beaver will attend the meeting of the State Board of Agriculture in Lewisburg this week.

MR. POWDERLY intimates that the 'Improved Order" of the K. of L. is something strongly akin to a very bad order.

JOSEF HOFFMAN, only eight years of age, is giving piano performances in New York which are pronounced startlingly brilliant and artistic.

ARE there many girls like that one at Reading who deluged her lover's face with vitriol? If so, young men cannot be too careful in their courtships.

AN Iowa man has found the petrified remains of a monster lying on the bank of the Des Moines river. He believes it is the whale that swallowed Jonah.

PHILADELPHIA should get ahead of Chicago in offering attractions for the Republican National Convention. Let her offer to furnish free transportation to all the delegates.

THE people of France are just now in a most excited and violent state of mind and an outbreak, such as has so often disgraced France, is among the probabilities of the near future.

IT seems to be considered necessary to precede the coming prize fight in England with prolonged hostilities in the windy line. The pugilists are great fighters with Samson's weapons.

SOME are talking of Senator Cameron as chairman of the next republican national committee. Others think our own Cooper should be the chairman with Senator Cameron at the head of the national ticket.

ON New Years day the control of Centre county affairs will pass,at least in part, into the hands of Republicans for the first time in many years. One more county election will give Republicans complete control.

THE reversal of the Jacob Sharp case in New York State is a fatal blow to justice at least in that locality. Law becomes worse than useless when it can be changed from an instrument of justice into the abetter of crime.

MR. WILLIAM O'BRIEN, editor of *United Ireland*, has succeeded in communicating from the jail with the public in a letter which he succeeded in giving the press. He represents that he is harshly treated and his actions and words misrepresented in a cowardly manner.

THE last legislature passed a law directing that female clerks should be provided with stools in order that they might sit down in the brief intervals of leisure that come to them. Of course no humane employer needed the good of such a law to drive him to do right, but unfortunately all employers are not humane.

FOR a first-class reformer and Civil Service purifier Cleveland is going it. For example, according to the Washington *Republican*, he remitted $5,000 to the Democratic State Committee of New York, $1,000 to the City Committee and $2,000 to the Democratic State Committee of Ohio, making a grand total of 16 per cent. of one year's salary.

NEARLY every one on reaching Washington goes to see the President, especially leading Democrats, except Randall. He goes nearly everywhere else and, it is said, seems to be having considerable fun of his own. Few men in Washington are so much spoken of. Were he the President of the United States he could be hardly more so. He hasn't the gout as badly as for some time back.

THERE must be considerable looseness about the management of the prison in which Editor William O'Brien is confined for Ireland's sake. First a suit of clothing was smuggled to him and now he has succeeded in getting into print a caustic letter which will serve to annoy the government and to keep O'Brien and his cause in the public mind. It is possible that the home rulers have their agents in the prison?

One Way of Looking at It.

The specialists are always interesting The opinion of the bright man is always worth listening to whether or not we coincide with the views expressed. For instance, the great inventor, Thos. Edison, is out with the argument that the multiplicity of machines, is not a curse but a benefit to the laboring man. Mr. Edison was recently asked what would become of the laboring man when motive power gets to be four times as cheap as it now is, and he replied as follows:

"He will be enriched by it. Machinery will be his slave. See how machinery has multiplied in the last fifty years As a direct result, workingmen get double the wages they did then, and the necessities of life cost only half as much. In other words, a hand worker can to-day buy four times as much with ten hours of work as his father could fifty years ago. For the first time in the world's history a skilled mechanic can buy a barrel of flour with a single day's work. The machinery in the United States represents the labor of a thousand million men, or fifty times as much labor as that of all the men in the country. When motive power is still further cheapened—say in another generation—I believe that the unskilled laborer, if sober and industrious, can have a house of his own and a horse and carriage and a piano. It is terrible stupidity that leads some laboring men to suppose that machinery is their foe. It is the thing that gives them independence and even freedom. Without machinery society would drift into the condition of master and slave. The multiplication of machinery means for every worker more food, better clothes, better houses, less work. In fact, I believe that the indefinite increase of machinery is going to solve what folks call the "labor question"—that is the desire of hand workers to get a bigger slice of the margin of profit."

This is certainly a new way of looking at a very vexed question. We are glad that Mr. Edison has spoken and wish that every great thinker in the nation would advance an idea on the subject, in the hope that, when all is said and done, we may be able to see a true solution to the question. Labor can educate itself to know what will eradicate its wrongs, and, even now, can intelligently discern between the good and evil, although it is not yet able to propose remedies that could wholly end its sufferings.

Industrial Education.

An important part of Governor Beaver's inaugural address had reference to the value of industrial education, and the necessity for its incorporation into the public education of this State. The subject was dicussed in the Senate and on the 17th of May the appended resolution adopted:

(*Resolved* if the House of Representatives concur), That the Governor is hereby authorized and requested to appoint a commission consisting of not more than five persons, citizens of this Commonwealth, to make inquiry and report to the Legislature at its next session, by bill or otherwise, respecting the subject of industrial education including an examination of the extent to which it is already carried on in Pennsylvania, and elsewhere, the best means of promoting and maintaining it in its several grades, whether by State or local action alone, or by both combined, how far it is possible or desirable to incorporate it into the existing system of public instruction the best method of training teachers of such schools or departments, and what changes, if any, are required in the existing system of normal schools to enable them to provide such training or to meet more fully the needs of the system of public instruction as now organized in this State, with such other inquiries as the commission may itself institute or be requested by the Governor to undertake. The members of the commission shall serve without compensation, except for necessary expenses and clerk hire actually incurred and approved by the Governor."

On the 18th of May the House concurred in the resolution, and on the 19th it received the Governor's signature. In pursuance of the provisions of the resolution a commission of five gentleman has been appointed, viz: George W. Atherton, LL. D., President of the State College; A. H. Fatterolf, Ph. D., President of Girard College; Nathan C. Schaeffer, Ph. D., Kutztown, Pa.; George J. Luckey, Esq., Pittsburg, Pa; and Col. Theodore W. Bean, Norristown, Pa.

Caucus Nominations.

The Republican members of the House of Representatives held their first caucus of the session on Saturday afternoon in Washington. Of 153 members 117 were in attendance. None of the four independent members-elect were were present. Representative Louis Mc Comas, of Maryland, were re-elected to the positions which they held during the last congress, of chairman and secretary of the caucus.

Representative McKinley, of Ohio, nominated Thomas B. Reed, of Maine for speaker and then the nomination was confirmed by acclamation. Nominations for the remaining officers of the next house were then made as follows:

Edward McPhearson, of Pennsylvania, by representative Bayne, for clerk; Daniel Shepherd, of Illinois, by Mr. Adams, for sergeant at arms; W. T. Fitch, of Ohio, by Mr. Butterworth, for doorkeeper; Charles H. Grey, of Dakota, by Mr. Nelson, for postmaster, and Francis W. Thomas, of Indiana, by Mr. Browne for chaplain. The nominations were agreed to without debate, except in the case of Mr. Grey, over whose nomination some little discussion as to the propriety of recognizing the territories in the distribution of house officers.

The House Democratic caucus met on Saturday evening and nominated by acclamation John G. Carlisle for speaker; John B. Clark, of Missouri, for clerk; John P. Leedom, of Ohio, for sergeant-at-arms, and Lycurgus Dalton, of Indiana, for postmaster. Nominations were then made for doorkeeper as follows: Samuel Donelson, of Tennessee; B. Hurt, of Mississippi; Will S. Rains, of New York; D. K. Reeder, of Pennsylvania, and —— House, of Michigan. The first ballot resulted: Donelson 72, Hurt 53, Rains 22, Reeder 4, House 4. On second ballot the New York delegation turned to Hurt, and a break began, which quickly gave him a majority. The nomination was subsequently made unanimous. Rev. W. H. Milburn was nominated for chaplain.

The New Congress.

The opening of the first session of the Fiftieth Congress,on Monday,was chiefly interesting in the fact that it may be said to be in effect the beginning of the Presidential campaign, in 1888. It is likely to be a long session, extending far into the summer and after the meeting of the national conventions of both parties. Everything which it will do will be conducted with relation to the effect it will have on the Presidential elections. The close political division in the Senate and the majority of only thirteen which the Democrats will have in the House will oblige the party leaders on both sides to employ their sharpest tactics and will doubtless result in some interesting political debates, as well as adroit political manœuvres.

The general worth and ability of the members of this Congress will be much above the average of the last three or four Congresses. Both parties have been reinforced by strong and promising men. A Senate which, in addition to such men as Edmunds, Hawley, Sherman, Evarts, Cameron, Allison, Beck, Ingalls, Morrill and Cullom, will include new members like Hiscock, Daniel and Reagan, cannot but command the respect of the country. The Republicans are represented in the Senate by stronger men than the Democrats, both as regards ability and public experience. In the House, besides Mr. Carlisle, such men as Reed, Randall, McKinley, Kelley, Springer, Breckenridge, Long Lodge, Cox and Mills will be among the most commanding figures. The House is, on the whole, a strong one intellectually on both sides. The Republicans will be led by Reed, of Maine, and the Democrats will recognize Carlisle and Randall.

THE Compulsory Education law in New York State is a failure. The Superintendent of Public Instruction gives two conclusive reasons for it. He says: "School Trustees elected to supervise the schools, and serving without compensation, naturally object to being turned into constables and police officers for the purpose of apprehending delinquent children or the children of delinquent parents. Moreover, the schools are full." The number of children who attend the schools in New York as compared with the number entitled to attend, has been decreasing since 1870.

A NEW process of engraving is direct from the photograph, with aid of artist or engraver. It is called the "half-tone" process, and all is done by the action of light, It gives a more artistic effect than any wood engraving has ever done, and the expense in many cases is fully 75 per cent. less.

Civilized Slavery.

There is a species of slavery in the large cities which the intelligent, philanthropic people of those centres of population should use their efforts to eradicate. It can be done by the wealthy ladies of the large cities. To give our readers a specimen of the kind of civilized slavery that we mean we quote from a letter from Brooklyn, N. Y. It was written by Mrs. E. M. Ames, over her nom-de-plume, "Eleanor Kirk":

It really seems as if women of means and influence were beginning to feel their responsibility in the matter of starvation wages for their miserable sisters. "Come with me to ——," mentioning a well-known dry goods establishment, said one rich man's wife to another, "and I will show you some of the most astounding bargains in underclothing." "All right," said her companion. "Come with me first, and then if you still desire it, we will go there." The two ladies drove to a tenement house in a wretched street, and after mounting four flights of stairs were admitted into a stifling apartment where on a bed propped up with a chair sat an invalid finishing off the exact under-garments which had lately been so enthusiastically expatiated upon. Here, in this hole, on two scant meals a day, four adults, including the invalid a girl of twenty-four in consumption, and a mother with spinal disease, a daughter fourteen, and a boy eight, lived on the income derived from making elaborate night dresses for two dollars a dozen. Bread, tea and occasional bits of dry fish constituted the bill of fare from weeks' end to weeks' end. The result of this visit was some nourishing food, a couple of months rent, and a vow registered to hire all such garments made hereafter at living prices.

The working girls of New York are now attempting organization as the only way of relief from this terrible state of things. If every woman who can afford it would make the same vow and those who cannot would be willing to make their own garments there would have to be a revolution in these matters. It is time we all asked with Thomas Hood, "Why should bread be so dear and flesh and blood so cheap?"

France All right Again.

The difficulty in France was pleasantly and amiably settled on Saturday by the election of what in America would be called a "dark horse," a gentleman not before named for President. The other gentlemen who were named prominently retired from the contest, for the good of the republic,and M. Sadi-Carnot was chosen to the high and honorable position.

The new President is a a "gentleman and a scholar," though not heretofore particularly prominent. He is for peace first, last and all the time.

His election was a move in the interest of harmony of all the opposing elements of that Nation. Best of all, he is said to be a representative of honesty.

People feared a repetition of some of the scenes which have often before occurred in France. But when the election was announced it was so unexpected that the excited people did not know whether it constituted a *casus belli* or not. Anyway, they turned around and went home and now peace reigns in France.

SAMUEL J. RANDALL represents but a very small section of the democratic party, it is true, and his foes have both the power and the inclination to humiliate him, if to be sent to the bottom of a committee by a free trade speaker can be called a humiliation. But they will bridle their inclination and refrain from using their power because they can't get along without Mr. Randall. And even while they gnash their teeth at him they admit that they must treat him with respect because, while representing a minority of the democratic party, his sentiments in general are endorsed by a majority of the people.

REV. DR. JOHN R. PAXTON, of the West Presbyterian Church, in Forty-second Street, New York, has been chosen chaplain of the Seventh Regiment. Dr. Paxton succeeds the late Dr. Sullivan H. Weston, who held that position in the regiment for twenty years. Dr. Paxton has been called the "soldier preacher," his favorite themes and similes being drawn from military subjects. He went to the war as a private in a Pennsylvania regiment, and was promoted to the captaincy for bravery on the field at Gettysburg.

Salt Lake City Bids for a Boom.

As Gov. Beaver said in a recent lecture in this place, Salt Lake City, because of its Mormon propensities, is an unhealthy place for anyone to remain in long at a time. Nevertheless, the Chamber of Commerce of Salt Lake City is doing its level best to boom that place and we will publish the letter it sends us, cautioning people, however, to beware of any place where such a corrupt religion as Mormonism prevails The letter follows:

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, Dec. 1, 1887.

Dear Sir: Our Chamber of Commerce is endeavoring to make known to the communities of the East the extraordinary resources and advantages we possess and the rare opportunities here afforded for the safe and lucrative investment of capital. Our supplies of raw material for manufacturing purposes are so abundant and varied that the plainest statement concerning them would be regarded as fabulous. The natural products of our mountains and valleys are unequalled in America, both in quality and quantity, and it is only because little is known of them by the outside world that they have not heretofore attracted the attention of the manufacturers and capitalists.

Many editors of the metropolitan papers of the East have attested,in their editorials, the correctness of the statements made concerning Utah's resources and attractions, and I now appeal to you for a favorable notice of the work in which our Chamber is engaged. Give us a helping hand; it will cost you but little and will be of vast benefit to us. We are not seeking to create any speculative excitement. It is not town lots or suburban additions we want to "boom." Nature has been too generous to us to permit our aspirations to be circumscribed by such considerations. We are in need of population and capital to solve the vast problems that have troubled our favored Territory, and your co-operation in this connection will make us your grateful debtors. Respectfully,

M. J. FORHAN.

WE clip the following expose of the Sunday newspaper from the Pittsburg *Commercial-Gazette*, remarking that it is quite unusual for any of the great dailies to condemn the Sunday issue. We infer that the *Commercial-Gazette* has not yet resorted to this questionable method of adding to its receipts. The *Gazette* says: "Rev. I. N. Hays goes straight to the marrow on the Sunday newspaper question, and exposes the attempts being made to throw dust in the eyes of the opponents of Sunday papers. The number of hours of work done on a Monday morning newspaper compared with the hours absolutely necessary to issue a Sunday paper is but as a drop in a bucket of water. There are not one hundred men, all told, employed on any paper in Pittsburg preparing and setting the type, and take a paper like the *Commercial-Gazette*, there are over twelve hundred men required to distribute it alone, exclusive of newsboys. The talk of there being as much Sabbath work on a Monday morning paper as there is on a Sunday paper is the silliest nonsense and will not stand the test for a minute. Rev. Hays hits the nail square on the head when he asserts that a newspaper has no more right to issue on Sunday than Joseph Horne, or any other merchant, would have to open his store and transact business. Sunday newspapers are a gold-mine, and are run on strictly business principles. It is a question of cash—nothing less, nothing more—and did they not coin money they would be discontinued before the holidays. The talk that the times demand Sunday papers is the same argument used by the personal-liberty people that the times have outgrown the American Sabbath day."

THE National Woman's Christian Temperance union at its recent meeting adopted a resolution deprecating personalities in politics and requesting editors and public speakers to refrain therefrom in the next presidential campaign. That was a very sensible resolution and it is to be hoped its suggestions will be heeded by those to whom it is addresed. To denounce a man as a moral leper or a public thief simply because he is a candidate for president of the United States is a great outrage and changes no votes. It is to be hoped the next contest between the two parties will be conducted in a decent manner and that the controversy between them will be about principles and not about men.

THE new President of France is not a female although named Sadi Carnot.

GENERAL NOTES.

A New York man has been sentenced to five years imprisonment for stealing a pocket book containing 30 cents.

California has sent East seven solid train loads of raisins, each train composed of 20 cars, thus far this season.

It is a singular fact that the recent cold snap in Georgia froze up the ice factory at Griffin and deprived the town of ice.

Chicago has recently absorbed a portion of its suburbs containing 70,000 people, and now claims to have 800,000 inhabitants.

With a high regard for consistency the Post office Department has commissioned a man named Snow as postmaster at Winterport, Me.,

Mrs. George Winter, of Cincinnati, recently coughed up a piece of bone which she swallowed three years ago and which lodged in one of her lungs.

Jacob Unden, a carpenter at Duluth, Minn., fell from a scaffold and broke his neck several weeks ago,but he is still living and enjoying good health.

China has at the present time 1,500 temples to the honor of Confucius, at which 62,600 pigs, rabbits, sheep and deer, and 27,000 pieces of silk are offered annually.

Baron Von Putkammer, said to be a nephew of the present German minister of the Interior, is employed in an Omaha restaurant. The cause of his expatriation is unknown.

Adam Dutcher, aged 110, of Addison, Mich., and Benjamin Bowerman, aged 92, met the other day and talked over old times, recounting their exploits when Michigan was a Territory.

Virginia has a post office called Dooms, where Frances H. Cleveland has been appointed postmistress. It is now suggested that the name of the office be changed to White House.

Prof. Mees, a foreign scientist, has shown by means of an air gun that to drive straws into pine boards, as is often done by tornadoes, a velocity of 120 to 175 miles an hour is required.

Farmers around Whatcom, Mon., complain that they are unable to protect themselves against the hordes of deer and antelope which ravage their orchards and destroy their grain fields.

A negro at Lincolnton, Ga., quarreled with his wife and she put him out of doors. After vainly endeavoring to get in he set the house on fire, and brought her to terms by smoking her out.

Mrs Mary Gallagher, of South Bethlehem, Pa, is 104 years old, and in good health and spirits. She is now visiting relatives in Allentown, and the other evening took part in a social dance.

The young son of John Burdick, of Aledo, Ill., found 30 snake eggs and hatched them in the sun. They now have 30 little spotted adders, all as tame as kittens, which they feed on milk.

The Moravians, who are one of the smallest religious denominations, maintain 323 missionaries in various parts of the earth and 1,565 native assistants, and now have 81,000 adherents in mission fields.

The remains of a plesiosaurus, a prehistoric reptile, were recently dug up near Sioux City, Ia. The bones show that the animal was about 20 feet long in life, and its teeth are an inch and a half in length.

A strange circumstance connected with the building of the great bridge at Poughkeepsie, is that the three men thus far killed lost their lives on Monday and at about the same hour in the afternoon.

A solid lump of coal containing 87 cubic feet and weighing 6,251 pounds was exhibited at the Texas State Fair recently held at Dallas. It was the largest block of coal ever taken from a mine in the United States.

In Harrisburg the other day a goose escaped from a farmer's wagon,flew down the street and alighted on an electric arc light wire. The current was on and the goose dropped to the ground dead. It weighed 18 pounds.

Whenever Ben. Mann, of Terrell county, Ga., returns from a hunting trip he throws a nickel to his favorite pointer, and the dog picks it up in his mouth, trots over to the butcher's and buys a piece of meat for himself.

The most youthful prisoner in the penitentiary at Chester, Ill., is a little child who was born there about two months ago, her parents being behind the bars for arson. When their sentence expires she will be nearly a full grown woman.

Mr. S. O Hackley, of Anderson, Ky., an old soldier, preserves as a relic of war times a little paper of quinine which a doctor gave him on the battlefield of Camden, N. C., 24 years ago, when the precious drug was worth $500 an ounce.

A Mahoning county farmer called at a Cleveland police station the other day and demanded the arrest of a man, who, he said, had been guilty of grand larceny. Inquiry brought out be fact that the alleged thief had run away with the farmer's wife.

A manufacturer in New York State is engaged in drafting a design for a car to be made entirely of wood pulp. It will be bright, cheap and indestructible by fire or collision. If it should be thrown off the track it would simply bound into the air and settle down into its place.

Johnny Burns stood on the Court House steps at Columbus, Ga., the other day, when a buzzard came sailing slowly by, and a man bet him a quarter that he could not hit it. Johnny picked up a pebble and threw it at the bird, striking it on the head and killing it instantly.

Poetry.

AT THE NEEDLE.

In the garrets and the cellars
In the close and noisome places,
Where the breeze is never blowing,
Where the sunlight cannot enter,
From the sunrise to the sunset,
From the sunset on to midnight,
Sit the weary, woful women,
Working treadles, working bobbins,
Working many kinds of needles,
In their dull and ceaseless toiling,
Victims of a competition
That is cruel, bitter, ruthless.

Full of hurry, full of worry,
With the children grouped about them,
Little hands stretched upward vainly,
Little mouths so vainly pleading,
They must work, all else forgetting,
Swiftly plying weary fingers,
From the sunrise to the sunset,
From the sunset on to midnight,
With an anxious fear upon them
Whether, when the work is finished,
They will get the meagre pittance.

None need wonder if, despairing,
They should loose their hold on heaven,
Saying, "Why should I be living?
What is life that I should choose it?
Only endless toil and sorrow,
Joyless, rayless, helpless, hopeless!"
Yet they labor, worn and woful,
From the sunrise to the sunset,
From the sunset on to midnight,
Getting for the ceaseless striving,
Just enough to keep them toiling,
Only that, and naught beyond it.

Who can save them? Who can help them?
Who can change their sad condition,
Giving joy and hope in place of
Endless toil and slow starvation?
Surely, in a land of Christians,
Helping hands must raise the helpless,
Showing something more than mercy
To the weary, woful women,
Victims of a competition
That is cruel, bitter, ruthless.

BON VOYAGE

The dear, loved one of my soul, to-night
Is far from the arms that love her,
Tossed by the grand old ocean's might,
With the starlit sky above her;
But my heart goes with her everywhere,
As I pray for her with a fervent prayer,
Sleeping or waking, the deep, dark eyes
Look into mine, through the happy past,
Joys and tears and sorrows and sighs,
Tinging a dream, too sweet to last,
Daily and nightly for her I pray,
For I love her now and will alway.

The memory sweet of the dear, dead dream
Send tears to my eyes, swift welling,
But hope comes soon, with a cheering gleam
Of a happy future telling.
For time in its ceaseless, tireless flow,
Will bring her again to me, I know;
Waiting and watching and striving well,
I shall be worthier then than now,
Stronger the love that my lips shall tell,
Tenderer kisses for her sweet brow.
Cling to me love, though far away,
Love me, oh! love for whom I pray.
—James Clarence Harvey in Home Journal.

Our Story Teller

ONLY AN AMATEUR.

How He Played the Part of an Organ Grinder.

The organ man at the the gate had been grinding away at the popular tunes which filled his music-box, and left room for a running accompaniment of grunt and groan, for full fifteen minutes. All the nurses, and all the children under their charge, had gaped over the fence, and thrown him plentiful largess of small change, and pitiful boarders of a larger growth had thrown him sundry five-cent pieces from upper windows; now the head of the house, hard at work in the kitchen as she usually was, did the same.

"Some won't encourage 'em," she said to Sally, her assistant-in-general; "but I say they help boarders to keep lively; and if your summer boarders gets low spirited you're apt to lose them; so take the beef the folks have left on their plates, warm it on the grid-iron, and put it on a clean plate, with hot potatoes and turnips—there's enough of that on the plates, too. What the eye don't see the heart don't grieve for, and I don't believe an Eyetalian furriner would care anyway ef he did know."

And Sally, obedient to the behest, called to the grinder to "Come in."

While he was feeding within young Mortimer came back from fishing. He was, in the city, as regularly fashionable as any one else, but out among the mountains he elected to live in a red shirt and knickerbockers, and great fisherman's hat, and a big leather belt, in which he presented some thing the appearance of a theatrical bandit, being dark, handsome, and romantic looking. He put down his rod and the small string of brook trout he had brought home with him, within the gate, and went back again to look at the brown box the organ grinder had left outside.

"Why, it's an organ," he exclaimed; "and all my life I've desired to grind an organ. It seems such a comfortable, easy way of making music. I never had an opportunity before. Here goes."

And placing the instrument in the proper position, he began to turn the crank in excellent time, looking up at the house out of the corners of his eyes in the most professional manner, and carrying out the idea by his costume. He expected some of the more youthful boarders to appear, and to get a little fun out of his organ-playing, but the young ladies were gone up the mountains in their short dresses, and with their alpenstocks; the children were feeding the monkey in the kitchen, and the older people, thinking that the legitimate grinder had resumed his labors, took care not to look out lest they should awaken expectations of a second round of five-cent pieces. Therefore Mr. Mortimer sauntered up and down the road, hitching his organ along, and singing the words of the popular songs without effect, until Miss Parker, from the house on the hill, turned the corner in her new red and gold "cart," and driving a very restive little horse.

Whether the horse did not like popular tunes, or hated Italians, or thought the organ was about to attack him, did not appear; but as soon as the figure of Mortimer and the music-box attracted his attention, he made an instantaneous photograph of himself and pawed the air with his fore legs.

Miss Parker used her whip and lifted her voice, and Mortimer, casting the organ strap from his shoulder, did the best a man could do under the circumstances; so that before the animal reached the foot of the lane, she was safe once more.

"Saved," as she said to herself, "by this beautiful, graceful, elegant organ grinder, who certainly must be an Italian prince in disguise."

Now Miss Parker had not been at boarding school and had the advantages of modern travel for nothing; she "knew Italian," and as soon as she caught her breath she aired it for the organ grinder's benefit.

"Signor," she said, politely, "how can I thank you for saving my life?"

"Ah, an Italian lady, I suppose," thought Mortimer—an Italian never would have supposed it for a moment, and he instantly replied in the same language:

"Signorina, that I have done something to spare your alarm makes me happy. If by chance I have saved your life, I am too much honored and favored."

"Never was such an organ grinder," thought pretty Miss Parker. Then, as she looken down from her perch, while Mortimer led her horse by the bridle, she saw the organ lying in the road.

"Is it hurt—your organ?" she asked again in the Italian language as spoken at Miss Quimby's school. And Mr. Mortimer, all unconscious of her opinion of his social position, interrupted her in the same language as taught by Prof. Spachemalli.

"That is my affair, Signorina.

"How proud he is," thought Miss Parker, and her heart fluttered as she alighted at the gate and a servant hurried up.

"Thank you again and again," she repeated.

"Thank you for the thanks," sighed Mortimer, bending over her hand; and so they parted—Mortimer to meet the Italian and deliver up the organ.

At tea time Mortimer made many inquiries as to a young Italian lady who drove a spirited horse, but his landlady declared she didn't know any foreigners that had a horse, and she "didn't believe but them poor Eyetalians on the railroad was all bachelors, for she had seen 'em mending their own stockings outside the shanties many a time."

However, he could not forget the pretty face and gentle voice, and found himself singing "Some Day" with expression as he wandered about in the moonlight. And he got down his Italian books and brushed up his knowledge of that language, and looked often along the lane for the red and gold cart, but did not see it, for the good reason that Mr. Parker had informed his daughter that he thought she was only going to make a fool of herself in that joggle-box; but if she was going to risk her life, that was another thing, and had condemned her to the family carriage and the safe driving of old Casper Wumps, the family coachman, who never drove down the narrow side lane.

So, for many days, Mortimer saw no more of his charmer, while the pretty Miss Parker hardly knew whether she was wretched or happy when she thought what a wonderful romance had come into her life; for she owned to herself that she adored that "exquisite organ grinder," who certainly was a prince in reduced circumstances.

At last they met. It was in this way. Mortimer was fishing and Miss Parker was taking a walk. She bent her steps toward the little cove where he had established himself, and they met face to face. His fishing rod dropped out of his hand; her book fell from hers.

"My gallant preserver!" she cried in Italian. "Oh, Signor! is it possible?"

And he answered, in Italian also:

"Signorina, this is the happiest day of my life."

And so they began to meet and make love to each other in a foreign language Miss Parker felt sure that her father would not welcome an organ grinder as a guest, and did not ask him to call. Mortimer, on his part, fished for an invitation as he had never fished for trout. He was a gentleman, and he felt that, having given his heart to a young lady, he ought to know her parents and pay his addresses properly. As for Miss Parker, she was quite ready to elope whenever he proposed it, and hold the tamborine for pennies while he played the organ over the whole world; but she was not equal to introducing her papa, General Perrywinkle Parker, to an organ grinder, however charming.

"I wish she knew a little English. I could explain better," thought Mortimer. "I wonder why she don't say, 'Call?' I expect something unpleasant will come of this.

Something did.

One afternoon, about twilight, as the big tea bell was ringing violently on the boarding-house lawn for the benefit of wandering boarders, Mortimer and Miss Parker sat by the trout stream upon some rather damp but very mossy rocks.

His arm was about her waist, her head on his shoulder, and he had called "Carissima," and "Bella Carissima" several times, when an avalanche rolled down the hill upon them. That was the effect. It was, however, only the portly person of General Jobkins Perrywinkle Parker, who had come upon them suddenly, and slipped in rushing down the slope. They broke his fall, and were not quite crushed flat, but when he was picked up and had become himself again he began to use language his favorite preacher would not have liked to hear him use, and inquired, in the pauses, what his daughter meant by this, and who this rascal was.

Mortimer, quite conscious that he deserved this, was feeling his pockets for a card, and finding none; and wondering, too, at the ease with which his Italian angel's parent spoke English, when Miss Parker flung herself on her knees before her cruel parent, and to his astonishment, uttered these words, with no foreign accent whatever:

"Dear, dear papa, don't be angry. This is the noble organ grinder who saved my life. He don't know a word of English, but his name is Dantz Mortimer, and he's far above his station. And in saving me, he broke his organ, and has to support himself by fishing. Remember, papa, I shouldn't be here if he hadn't saved me. I love him. Be merciful."

"Hetty Parker," cried the old gentleman, "you're an idiot! Here, you, Mr. Organ Grinder, can you speaky any Englesy, yau know?"

"Perfectly," said Mortimer. "In fact, I am an American. I thought your daughter an Italian lady until this moment. Allow me to explain. I have the most respectful admiration for Miss Parker, and wish to—"

"I can't have any explanations," interruped the old gentleman. "What business have you to make love to my daughter, or she to let you? If you broke your organ saving her life, I'll buy you a new one. I'm deeply grateful; but, you see, organ grinding or fishing is not—that is—I—"

"Oh, as to organ grinding," cried Mortimer, "I am only an amateur. I'm no more an organ grinder than I am an Italian. And perhaps you know Daniel Mortimer—white goods—rather extensive. I'm his only son. It was a mutual mistake."

He entered into an account of the manner in which he came to perform upon the barrel-organ in the public road, but during the recital Miss Parker vanished.

However, it so happened that the General knew Mortimer, Senior, and that he quite understood what a good match Mortimer, Junior, was. And so there will be a wedding in Grace Church shortly—Daniel Mortimer, Jr., to Hester, only daughter of General Jobkins Perrywinkle Parker.

Charlie Was Dead

Grand Rapids Telegraph Herald.

Never before did the water of the Straits of Mackinac look so coldly blue, so cheerless and inhospital. Never before did they wash with such a cruel, relentless sound. So thought the other morning a Grand Rapids and Indiana engineer, as he paced restlessly up and down beside his iron horse waiting impatiently for the Algomah to round to discharge the three or four passengers she had brought over from the now lonely island. He had a few hours previous received a dispatch from his wife. It read simply: "Fred:—Charlie is going fast.—Alice." His little chestnut haired blue-eyed boy was dying and he was two hundred miles away.

In the engineer's comfortable little home a five year old boy tossed restlessly on his bed. He was burning up with fever.

"Papa a tummin home soon, ain't he mamma? See! see! It's snowin'. Papa take me sleigh-ridin' won't him mamma?"

"Yes, yes, darling."

"Gettin' dark, mamma—gettin dark. Papa mus' light' e headlight now. If I s'eep when papa tums 'oa tell him he mus' dit out my sled and ride down hill wiv me—tell him so, mamma, if Charlie s'eep, won't ou, mamma?"

The train thundered across the bridge and into the depot and the engineer, left his locomotive to the fireman and made his way home rapidly, breathlessly.

But Charlie was asleep!

Only yesterday they put that little fellow in that narrow house that lasts till doomsday. The cold white flakes fell softly on the little coffin, and, hot blinding tears followed them.

It is a bitter cold day in that engineer's home. The snow has come, but the little sled has been hidden away where the childless father and mother cannot see it.

It is only one out of a hundred kindred incidents of the week.

Popping the Question.

The Chicago *Tribune* says: This popping the question is funny business. Another queer thing is, that almost any girl will freely confess, with a little urging the number of proposals she has had, and a goodly proportion of sober matrons even are not averse to reconnting the number of conquests of their youth. But ask a married man how he happened to propose to his wife, and in nine cases out of ten he will only answer with an uneasy laugh and look as sheepish as if you had found him out in the one inexcusable folly of his life! and, as for unmarried men who has ever known one who would acknowledge how many times he had been induced to offer himself and is more or less tempting prospects in a matrimonial way?

To a woman a proposal very rarely comes unexpectedly. Not that women, as a rule, are given to looking upon every eligible man in the light of a possible lover or husband, as one young lady declared to be the case with herself, but for the reason that the majority of men very naturally dread a refusal, and consequently postpone the critical moment until confidence is inspired by a kindly encouragement of the guarded advances they venture to make. It is an open secret that a little diplomacy is often employed to bring a cautious admirer to the point, and clever is she who so skillfully manages the delicate task that the effort is not manifest. All the world knows how Ruth schemed to capture Boaz; and she was a right modest and proper damsel, too. But Ruth was a widow, and had experience, and was level-headed enough besides to see the advantage of standing by her mother-in-law; so her success is not to be wondered at. Maud Muller tried very much the same dodge later on, but it didn't work quite so well; and all the feminine world has been devising other and equally harmless little schemes ever since Ruth's triumph—and probably before—down to the famous French women who revolved before her partner at a ball and frankly said:

"Monsieur, I desire a husband. Do you not find me beautiful?"

And he gallantly replied:

"Madamoisselle, we will be married to-morrow."

This was about as direct a proposal as that of a prominent man in the northwest, whose courtship had been rather longdrawn out. "I am going to the Rocky Mountains,' he abruptly remarked one evening, "and if you want to go as my wife be ready next week." And she was ready.

"My Dear:—You will probably not be greatly surprised at receiving a proposal from me. The fact is it is the proper thing to be engaged Junior year; and as it has already been understood that we should be married some day we may as well come to an agreement now. Of course you know that I love you, and all that; and if you accept me, I shall write to you regularly, initiate you into the class secrets, and tell you about my affairs. Anxiously awaiting a favorable reply, yours, devotedly.

"——— ———."

The depth of devotion which prompted this remarkable epistle may be questioned but it stands as a unique example of a college boy's first effort.

The Man in the Moon.

Say, who is the fellow who sits in the moon, and why does he grin in so foolish a way? In Winter he's smiling as well as in June—what keeps up his spirit so wondrously, pray? Oh, a merry old fool is the man in the moon, and he sits there and looks at the man full of gin, who staggers along like a wavering loon, and he cannot to save himself refrain from a grin. And anon he can see from his seat in the moon a fellow who's wreckless and brainless to boot, who sails up a mile in a giant balloon, and sails down again on a big parachute. And again he can smile at the man with the gun, who asks at the desk if the editor's in, who's scraped from the floor when the struggle is done and carried away on the point of a pin. There are thousands of jokes for the man in the moon, and he smiles when he sees William H., in despair, imploring his darling to marry him soon—and a year after that when she's pulling his hair. If you could go up in a trusty balloon as far as that orb in her setting of blue, and look down on earth with the man in the moon, you'd likely be grinning as foolishly too. This dizzy old world is a joke from the start, and there's no use of weeping from morning till noon; it's better to go with a smile in your heart and try to outsnicker the man in the moon.

A Lady's 200 Toilets.

As a sample specimen of a single lady's—or rather a married lady's—wardrobe, as yet mostly unaired, let me refer to that credited to Mrs. Wm. Layth, of N. Y., who with her husband has just alighted at the Grand Union. It is rumored that the wardrobe of this pretty demi-blonde consists of 200 costly and elaborate toilets. Seventy-five are for out-door wear, with parasols, hats, fans, gloves and boots to correspond. Some of these costumes are said to have cost the fabulous sum of from $1 500 to $2,000 each—real old black and white thread laces, real old point, duchesse and Irish point laces. Her jewels are also pronounced superb.

Prince Albert Victor, for a month's stay at Gibralter, took eighty tons of baggage, and the Anglo-maniacs cannot hope to compete with him, unless among that baggage were a yacht, several dozens of assorted sizes of guns, his family and servants and several cases of cob pipes.

A Queer Fact Concerning the Eyes.

"There's lots of advice to be given in regard to the care of the eyes," remarked an oculist the other day, and so much has been said and written on the subject that it scarcely seems worth while to say anything more. There's one however, that I've never heard mentioned, and that is in regard to traveling. When a man is on a train he almost invariably looks at the landscape through the window nearest him. This is a great mistake both for physiological and æsthetic reasons. In traveling at the rate of forty miles an hour objects present themselves to the sight in rapid succession, and in order to look at them the pupil of the eye has to undergo very rapid changes. For instance, when you see a house a mile away the pupil is dilated; when the house is one hundred yards from you the pupil is contracted Now, in traveling, you turn your attention first to an object a mile distant, and next, perhaps, to one twenty feet from the car. The change is made almost instantly, and the pupil does not have time to dilate or expand, as the case may be. Now, if you look through a window on the side of the car opposite from where you are sitting you will find that this does not occur. The different objects in the landscape blend and spread out in a slowly moving panorama instead of being rapidly whirled past your eyes. You get a much better view, and have the comfort of knowing that it has no bad effect upon your sight.

What Not to Say.

"Stopping," for staying. As, "He is stopping with us," for "He is staying with us."

"Right away," for immediately. "Come right away," should be "come at once," or immediately.

"Some," for about or probably. "It is some five miles to town," should be, "It is about five miles."

"Nice," for pretty good. "That is nice he is a nice boy, isn't she nice?" etc. Something nice is delicate, exact, as a nice point in a discussion.

Try and come, do write, etc., for try to come, to do so, to write, etc. "I shall try and come to see you soon," should be "I shall try to come."

"Posted," for informed. As "He is not posted on that matter; post him on the subject." Post means to put up a sign or to drop a letter in the postoffice.

"Guess," for suppose or think. "I guess this is right" should be "I think," etc. Guess means to hit at random, as "I can't guess how many cents you have."

"Party," for person. Party is a gathering of people, not an individual?" "Who is that party?" when one is meant should be. "Who is that person or individual?"

"Funny," for odd, strange. As, "It seems very funny to me that he does not come," should be, "It seems very strange," etc. Funny is sometimes amusing, full of fun.

The Visitor Departed.

From the San Francisco Chronicle.

One time Mister Deyung, which is the editer of Cronkle, he was a settin in his office and pretty soon a big ugly man come in with a offile great stick like a tree, and he sed, the man did, was the editer in.

Mister Deyung he looked at the man a wile, and then he looked at the stick, and bime by he sed, "That depends. If you have cum for to sell a nice main boom for a yot he is in but if you only want to fine out wot sun of a sea cook rote a certain piece in the paper he is too bizzy a man for to be bothered with sech trifles, and so he has gon out of town for to shoot snipes."

Then the man, he sed, "Wot is yure position on this paper, my good fellow?"

Mister Deyung he sed, "Wall, I don't mind tellin you, if you will keep it to yure own self, that by honerble conduc and strick attenshun to dewty and being cheerful and obeediant I have attained the position of proprietor."

Then the man he gave him a withery glants and went away.

No Use for Bells.

The purchase of the Bedford Springs property by a syndicate of Pittsburgh men, means a total reorganization of the system on which that one-time, famous resort has been run, and a wholesale rejuvenation of the entire place. The new owners have purchased within the past month an extensive bottling plant where the waters of the springs will be corked up in quart doses and shipped to all the points of the compass, just as the waters of Saratoga and other famous mineral springs. The hotel for years has been run on the system in vogue when the national pike was the main thoroughfare between the populous east and the pioneers of the west.

"I say, Colonel, why don't you have bells in the rooms?" said a Pittsburgher on one occasion to the old-time manager of the hotel.

"Well, and if we did have bells, who the devil would answer them?" was the staggering reply.

Prima Facie Evidence.

"Mamma," said a young lady just home from school, gazing upon Alexander Harrison's "Open Sea," "is that an oil painting or a water color?"

"Sh!" answered her mother, with a look of surprise and chagrin; "it's a water color; don't you see the water?"

All Sorts.

The way to build a great city is to bet on your town and back it.

The mother with twin boys knows what it is to toil from son to son.

A man in Hanover calls his wife Ann Archy because she is always blowing him up.

A music dealer says that the violin has not improved any since 1720. The same may be said of the violin player who lives next door

Mrs. Pauperitas is a poor woman, but a just one. Her husband refuses to buy her a sealskin cloak, and she declares than he doesn't care a wrap for her.

There are consciences and consciences, lovely women who would not steal a pin will take a surreptitious free ride on a street car without a twinge of regret.

The average hotel steward thinks that three times a day is often enough to make coffee. If he knew his business, he would have it made every half hour.

"We don't care for the rain," said one Baltimore girl to another, as she raised an umbrella, "we're "neither sugar nor salt." "No," replied the other, "but we're lasses."

Charles Dudley Warner calls the poet Shelley "an orchid living upon air." Does Mr. Warner think that an orchid generally lives on the roast beef and griddle cakes?

An undertaker at Jacksonville, Fla., made an assignment last week, and the papers there have used this as a fresh argument in favor of the healthfulness of Florida's metropolis.

A New England farmer, having been asked as to the occupation of an individual of considerable political influence but no visible means of support, replied, "Do? Nothin. Got rich at it."

The New Haven *News* says that a new color in ladies' dress goods is now called "spanked baby" and is used chiefly in bawl dresses, but we are inclined to consider the statement a base fabrication.

Some one says that a pocketbook is an awkward thing for a lady to handle. All the same, if the pocketbook is full she handles it so vigorously and successfully that it feels mighty weak when she is through with it.

"I see that they have set Schwab to making hash in the penitentiary." "So I understand." "Don't you think it is a mistake to let the Anarchists into the secret of making any more of these dangerous compounds?"

"Now, isn't that a burning shame?" said Mrs. Seldon, as she pushed her spectacles up on her forehead and laid down the morning paper "What's that, ma?" said her youngest son. "Why, Emperor William gave an audience to Prince William yesterday. Think of that, my son—a whole audience given away like so many cattle. Its awful!"

Wit and Wisdom.

"Can a man open his wife's letters?" Yes, he can, but he can't mail them the same day she gives them to him.

A spinster refused an offer of marriage from a well-to-do bachelor, because she had been told that he was an enthusiastic relic hunter.

The man who moves down life's path and finds it strewn with sweet surprises is he who knows just how it's done, who keeps a store and advertises.

We don't care how high coal is this winter. We don't even care if it is Lehigh. But we hope it may be so high that the railroad companies will not be able to heat the cars with it.

One day little Emma's mother reproved her quite sharply for not changing her shoes. After a moment's reflection Emma said: "I wish you would be real dood to me 'mamma. I fink you would like it after you got used to it."

"I am so glad," said Miss Prettysweet, looking up from the paper, "that the Government has at last become interested in our coast defenses. Last winter there weren't half enough toboggan chutes to accommodate one-half the people who wanted to coast."

The axiom that "heat expands and cold contracts" does not apply to coal dealers' bills.

It seems strange, but at this season of the year people's thoughts turn to spring—the door spring.

The older a man gets the more difficult it is to pull the wool over his eyes. He has a good deal less wool; you know.

He: "What will you have, dear, candy or ice cream?" She: "No, Harry; get some pop-corn, please." He: "Do you like that stuff?" She: "Yes; I like everything that pops."

Anxious Arkansaw Mother—"Tom is that a green persimmon you are eating?" "Yes, maw," "Don't you know it ain't healthy to eat green persiminons on an empty stomach?" "I ain't eatin' this green persimmon on an empty stomach. I ate a peck of 'am before I tackled this one."

"Does it pay to be good?" asks an exchange. All we know is that a minister only gets $2 for marrying a couple, while the lawyer gets $200 for unmarrying them.

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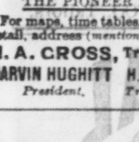

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SCHOOL ROOM ECHOES.

PUPILS EXPRESS THEIR OWN BEST THOUGHTS AND ALSO THOSE OF OTHERS.

Ten voices were heard in the opening selection in the High School on Friday afternoon. "Gaily through the Green Wood," was the title of the composition and so sweet was the effect that those who heard seemed in reality to be transported to the most beautiful green woods. Jennie Lukenbach, Fannie Twitmire, Emma Montgomery, Rebie Garman, Jennie Strickland, Elsie Herkimer, Roy Mattern, Lee Woodcock, Charles Noll and Harry Jenkins furnished the harmony.

Paul Snyder's declamation was on a broad theme and a fruitful subject—"Our Country." Charles Garner constructed a substantial essay on "Rocks," Ralph Mann declaimed about "The Gallant Fifty-first"—probably the regiment he belonged to.

Miss Carrie Gross' essay was on "Health." As people can never have too much health, this installment of it was very welcome. H. U. Tibbens, in his essay, did not speak very flatteringly of "Bores" and they will probably give him a wide berth hereafter.

Jennie Powers brought some parts of "Central America" to view in an essay and then the same ten voices which rendered the opening piece of music sang "Beautiful Songs of Spring."

It was not John's bunion, but "John Bunyan" of which Blanche Johnson had written an essay. This was followed by William T. Kelley's declamation, "Reform will go on," which was one of the best exercises of the afternoon. It was temperance in sentiment, and William seemed to feel the importance of all the truths it contained.

Bessie Dorworth's essay contained her best thoughts on "School Days." It was followed by Millie Smith's recitation, "The Purest Pearl." Perhaps that purest pearl is "Education," which was the subject of Jennie Howley's essay. "An International Episode" was the theme of an interesting recitation by Lulu Stover, and Jennie Strickland, in a bright and thoughtful essay, discussed "Dreams." "The Indian Chief," declaimed by Charley Moore, contained enough humor to produce a smile.

The exercises ended with music, "My Cottage Home," which proved more than ordinarily enjoyable. Jennie Lukenback sang the solo, and the chorus part was rendered by Fannie Twitmire, Elsie Herkimer, Jennie Strickland, Lee Woodcock Harry Jenkins—the first mentioned, Fannie Twitmire, playing organ accompaniment.

Miss Kate Bullock and Mr. Howard Harvey were visitors whose presence gave additional interest to the afternoon exercises. BON SOIR.

Philipsburg Again.

Mr. Lem Brooks, as fine a young gentleman as we have met for many a day, and who ably represents the *Republican*, has been in the burg a few days. He has made hosts of friends during his sojourn here.

The attendance at the opera house on Monday night was large, and the "Mugg's Landing" company gave general satisfaction to Philipsburgers.

How many parents have visited any of our schools since they commenced? This is a question to be answered by the teachers.

Harry E. Faust, at one time the efficient local editor of the *Journal*, is now hard at work reading medicine with his brother-in-law at Du Bois. We always did know that Harry would make a lawyer, doctor or *something* else. He has our best wishes.

Everybody is pleased with the enlargement of the DAILY NEWS. It is one of the finest looking, ablest edited and newsiest dailies that come to Philipsburg to-day.

Just to think Harry Hasson went all the way down to Huntingdon to attend a social party. He is popular where ever he goes, but you know his good-looks help him along materially.

The planing mills, the grist mill, the tannery, in fact every industry in this place is running full time, which speaks well for our town. SOME ONE.

Rose Pearle Fiedler.

FIEDLER.—Born at Olean, N. Y., October 23, 1882; died at Bellefonte, Pa. December 3, 1887.

What a heart-full of grief the announcement contains! Rose Pearle was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Fiedler, of Bishop street. Mr. Fiedler is the editor of the *Keystone Gazette*, and it is with sincere regret that we record the event which has caused gloom in his household. The three children which blessed the household with their presence were like links in a chain of affection, and now that one link is broken the chain falls to the ground and the flood of sorrow seems crushing in its weight. The Rose Pearle will gleam with greater brightness in the Heavenly Home, to which the pure and perfect jewel has been transferred.

School Report.

Facts and figures of the Kennedy School.

The second month of the present term closed Nov. 28, 1887.

Whole number in attendance during month 32. Those who did not miss any during month are Esther Leathers, Geo. Leathers and Melick Lucas. Those who only missed one day, are Albert Aikey, Cloy Stein, George Hartsock, Sadie Casselbury and Walter Casselbury. Percentage of attendance during month 78.

The advance classes in Arithmetic and U. S. History passed very creditable examinations in those branches on the last day of the school month.

The Trial This Week.

The interest of a large part not only of this community, but also of all of this part of Pennsylvania, is centered on Lock Haven this week, because of the murder trial which began Monday in the court sitting in that city. Four men are being tried—Shaffer, Johnson and the two Klines—who are charged with the murder of Isaiah Culvey and Nora, his wife. We will reproduce some of the particulars of the murder, to refresh the memories of our readers:

Culvey and his wife, with two children, lived on a farm in a desolate spot, twelve miles south of Lock Haven, and two miles from any other habitation. Early in June last the lifeless and horribly mutilated bodies of Mr. and Mrs. Culvey were found near their home. Both had been shot. From all appearances the man had been killed instantly, while the woman had been shamefully treated and then murdered. Inside the house a baby little more than ten months old was found half dead, but by careful treatment the little thing recovered. The four men named were arrested and they have been in the county jail since June. The evidence against them is purely circumstantial, but the commonwealth attorneys claim that they will secure the conviction of at least one—Shaffer. Clinton county has never had a hanging, nor has there ever been a conviction of murder in the first degree.

The people of Lock Haven and vicinity are exhibiting considerable curiosity to see the prisoners, and crowds of them, including many young girls, besiege the jail to gain access, but it is deemed advisable to refuse most of them.

Excursion Tickets to California via Pennsylvania Railroad.

On and after the present date, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets to San Francisco, Los Angeles, or San Diego, California, at greatly reduced rates. The tickets will be sold via Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, or New Orleans, and thence to the Pacific Coast by the principal lines available at the respective termini of the Pennsylvania Railroad's system. The tickets will contain an "exchange order," which will be taken up at the eastern terminus of the trans-continental line and an excursion ticket of that line substituted therefor. Intending tourists have the choice of the several routes, and a different route may be chosen for the return trip to the point of exchange, if it is selected when the exchange order is surrendered.

The extreme limit of the return coupon will be six months from the date of sale as stamped on the back.

The trip will be made by the regular trains of the lines interested in California travel, and sleeping car facilities will be the same as usual.

Full information in regard to rates, routes, sleeping car accommodations and other matters relating to the excursions may be procured by addressing Thomas E. Watt, Western Passengers Agent, Pennsylvania Railroad, 110 Fifth Avenue Pittsburgh, Pa.

—A public school teacher is credited with the statement there is no man living who knows everyone of the 75,000 words in Webster's unabridged dictionary, nor half, nor a third of them. "Nor is there a man that could define them if he were asked. Shakespeare, who had the richest vocabulary used by any Englishman, employed only 16,000 words. Milton could pick out from 8,000, but the average man, a graduate from one of the great universities rarely has a vocabulary of more than 3,000 or 4,000 words. These are American born and bred who contrive to express all their wants and opinions in 300 words, and in the rural districts the knowledge of 150 or 200 words is sufficient to carry a man through the world. So the unabridged dictionary is cluttered up with 60,000 or more technical or obsolete words that you never hear in ordinary conversation or see in ordinary books and newspapers."

—The residence being erected by E. C. Chambers, Esq., on Linn street, is fast nearing completion. Mr. Chambers will vacate the house in which he is now located about the first of next month, and as his new residence will not be quite ready for occupancy by that time, his family will spend the time until near Spring in visiting relatives of Mrs. Chambers in Kennett Square, Chester county. It is expected that Sheriff Miles Walker will move into the house which Mr. Chambers will vacate.

—The case of William Allison vs. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which occupied all the time of the court on Friday morning, was brought to an abrupt conclusion at noon. The counsel for the railroad company proposed to settle by the payment of $50 for the stone and the costs of the suit. This was accepted by Judge Allison. This suit concluded the business of court for the first week.

—More than one hundred business failures occurred in Luzerne county during last month, due to the strike at the Lehigh coal mines.

Miscellaneous.

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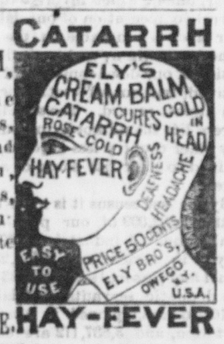

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Many appliances and treatments for the cure of rupture are advertised, but it certainly must be accepted as true that the most reliable testimony must come from people who are in a position to speak from experience. Following are a few letters selected from many thousands of a similar character, received from people who have been cured:

July 26, 1887. This is to certify that I was ruptured. Through Dr. J. B Mayer's treatment I am completely cured, and recommend his treatment. Joseph Wolf, Justice of the Peace, Clarksboro', N. J.

My son was ruptured from birth until 7 years old. I took him to doctors, tried many trusses, had him at hospitals and at the University of Pennsylvania, with no relief, growing worse until I took him to Dr. J. B Mayer, 831 Arch St., Phila., for treatment. He gave him ease at once and entirely cured him. W. Ulsen Dix, 1826 Montrose St., Phila. Sworn May 28th, 1887. Joseph McKinney, Notary.

April 21, 1886. Dr. J. B. Mayer, Dear Sir:—Many years ago I received a severe rupture. I came under your treatment and got ease at once. Upon being examined by the Board of Physicians of the United States Pension Department, January 6, 1886, no trace of rupture could be found. I can sincerely say thanks to your treatment, as I am entirely cured. Yours, A. G. Foster, 1134 Ogden Street, Phila.

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H E Langrehr, Williamstown, N. J.
John Walker, 3033 North Fifth St., Phila.
Th. B Hartung, New Ringgold, Pa.
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A D Goldsworthy, Centralia, Columbia Co.
O C Pipher, 103 South Third St., Reading, Pa.
Israel Sandt, Main St., South Easton, Pa.
Martha Hubar, Bird-in-Hand, Pa.
D J Dellett, 214 South Third St., Reading.
F T Benny, 604 South 9th St., Phila.
L A Hamilton, 2111 Frankford St., Phila.
Jacob C Schant, 904 North Tenth St., Phila.
J G Quimby, 229 Pearl st., Reading Pa.
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Ch. Smith, 412 Greenwich St., Phila.
J C Lyme, 346 S. 14th St., Harrisburg, Pa.
G W Watt, Norristown, Pa.
H E Hershey, Hershey House, Harrisburg,
F G Rossiter, Phœnixville, Pa.
S Jones Phillips, Kennett Square, Pa.
Theodore Matthes, 904 West York St., Phila.
J Price, Waynesboro, Pa.
John Yates, 424 Vine St., Phila.
A H McNaight, Lewistown, Pa
L P Detmers, Oley, Berks Co., Pa.
A Shoup, 4th & Bingaman Sts., Reading, Pa.
Ernest Fatiguet, 2021 Lawrence Sts., Phila.
H L Rowe, 309 Elm St., Reading, Pa.
S T Stoy, Manua, Gloucester Co., N. J.
J M Lutz, 926 West Huntingdon St., Phila.
Z K Danenhower, 2218 Fairhill St., Phila.
Jacob Dambach, Jr., 2212 Lawrence St., Phila.
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TAXES MUST BE REDUCED.

President Cleveland Urges Immediate Action on the Part of Congress

He Strongly Advises a Revision of the Existing Tariff Laws, and Declares That Unless Measures Are Taken to Reduce the Surplus, the People Must Suffer. He Appeals to the Manufacturers to Exert Themselves in Favor of a Tariff Reduction.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The president's annual message, read before congress, is as follows:

To the Congress of the United States:

You are confronted at the threshold of your legislative duties with a condition of the national finances which imperatively demands immediate and careful consideration.

The amount of money annually exacted, through the operation of present laws, from the industries and necessities of the people largely exceeds the sum necessary to meet the expenses of the government.

THE PUBLIC TREASURY A HOARDING PLACE.

When we consider that the theory of our institutions guarantees to every citizen the full enjoyment of all the fruits of his industry and enterprise, with only such deduction as may be his share toward the careful and economical maintenance of the government which protects him, it is plain that the exaction of more than this is indefensible extortion, and a culpable betrayal of American fairness and justice. This wrong inflicted upon those who bear the burden of national taxation, like other wrongs, multiplies a brood of evil consequences. The public treasury, which should only exist as a conduit conveying the people's tribute to its legitimate objects of expenditure, becomes a hoarding place for money needlessly withdrawn from trade and the people's use, thus crippling our national energies, suspending our country's development, preventing investment in productive enterprise, threatening financial disturbance, and inviting schemes of public plunder.

This condition of our treasury is not altogether new; and it has more than once of late been submitted to the people's representatives in the congress, who alone can apply a remedy. And yet the situation still continues, with aggravated incidents, more than ever presaging financial convulsion and widespread disaster.

It will not do to neglect this situation because its dangers are not now palpably imminent and apparent. They exist none the less certainly, and await the unforeseen and unexpected occasion when suddenly they will be precipitated upon us.

On the 30th day of June, 1885, the excess of revenues over public expenditures after complying with the annual requirement of the sinking fund act, was $17,859,735.84; during the year ended June 30, 1886, such excess amounted to $49,405,545.20; and during the year ended June 30, 1887, it reached the sum of $55,567,849.54.

THE SINKING FUND.

The annual contributions to the sinking fund during the three years above specified, amounting in the aggregate to $138,058,330.94, and deducted from the surplus as stated, were made by calling in for that purpose outstanding 3 per cent. bonds of the government. During the six months prior to June 30, 1887, the surplus revenue had grown so large by repeated accumulations, and it was feared the withdrawal of this great sum of money needed by the people would so affect the business of the country that the sum of $79,864,100 of such surplus was applied to the payment of the principal and interest of the 3 per cent. bonds still outstanding, and which were then payable at the option of the government. The precarious condition of financial affairs among the people still needing relief, immediately after the 30th day of June, 1887, the remainder of the 3 per cent. bonds then outstanding, amounting with principal and interest to the sum of $18,877,500, were called in and applied to the sinking fund contribution for the current fiscal year. Notwithstanding these operations of the treasury department, representations of distress in business circles not only continued but increased, and absolute peril seemed at hand. In these circumstances the contribution to the sinking fund for the current fiscal year was at once completed by the expenditure of $27,684,283.55 in the purchase of government bonds not yet due bearing 4 and 4½ per cent. interest, the premium paid thereon averaging about 24 per cent. for the former and 8 per cent. for the latter. In addition to this the interest accruing during the current year upon the outstanding bonded indebtedness of the government was to some extent anticipated, and banks selected as depositories of public money were permitted to somewhat increase their deposits.

SURPLUS REVENUES.

While the expedients thus employed to release to the people the money lying idle in the treasury served to avert immediate danger, our surplus revenues have continued to accumulate, the excess for the present year amounting on the 1st day of December to $55,258,701.19, and estimated to reach the sum of $113,000,000 on the 30th of June next, at which date it is expected that this sum, added to prior accumulations, will swell the surplus in the treasury to $140,000,000.

There seems to be no assurance that, with such a withdrawal from use of the people's circulating medium, our business community may not in the near future be subjected to the same distress which was quite lately produced few and simple, and while its best condition would be reached, I believe, by its entire disconnection with private business interests, yet when, by a perversion of its purposes, it idly holds money uselessly subtracted from the channels of trade, there seems to be reason for the claim that some legitimate means should be devised by the government to restore in an emergency, without waste or extravagance, such money to its place among the people.

NO EXECUTIVE POWER OF RELIEF.

If such an emergency arises there now exists no clear and undoubted executive power of relief. Heretofore the redemption of 3 per cent. bonds, which were payable at the option of the government, has afforded a means for the disbursement of the excess of our revenues; but these bonds have all been retired, and there are no bonds outstanding the payment of which we have the right to insist upon. The contribution to the sinking fund which furnishes the occasion for expenditure in the purchase of bonds has been already made for the current year, so that there is no outlet in that direction.

In the present state of legislation the only pretense of any existing executive power to restore at this time any part of our surplus revenues to the people by its expenditure consists in the supposition that the secretary of the treasury may enter the market and purchase the bonds of the government not yet due at a rate of premium to be agreed upon. The only provision of law from which such a power could be derived is found in an appropriation bill passed a number of years ago, and it is subject to the suspicion that it was intended as temporary and limited in its application, instead of conferring a continuing discretion and authority. No condition ought to exist which would justify the grant of power to a single official, upon his judgment of its necessity, to withhold from or release to the business of the people in an unusual manner money held in the treasury, and thus affect, at his will, the financial situation of the country; and if it is deemed wise to lodge in the secretary of the treasury the authority in the present juncture to purchase bonds it should be plainly vested, and provided as far as possible with such checks and limitations as will define this official's right and discretion and at the same time relieve him from undue responsibility.

THE QUESTION OF PURCHASING BONDS.

In considering the question of purchasing bonds as a means of restoring to circulation the surplus money accumulating in the treasury, it should be borne in mind that premiums must of course be paid upon such purchase, that there may be a large part of these bonds held as investments which cannot be purchased at any price, and that combinations among holders who are willing to sell may unreasonably enhance the cost of such bonds to the government.

It has been suggested that the present bonded debt might be refunded at a less rate of interest, and the difference between the old and new security paid in cash, thus finding use for the surplus in the treasury. The success of this plan, it is apparent, must depend upon the volition of the holders of the present bonds; and it is not entirely certain that the inducement which must be offered them would result in more financial benefit to the government than the purchase of bonds, while the latter proposition would reduce the principal of the debt by actual payment, instead of extending it.

DEPOSITING MONEY IN BANKS AN OBJECTION.

The proposition to deposit the money held by the government in banks throughout the country, for use by the people, is, it seems to me, exceedingly objectionable in principle, as establishing too close a relationship between the operations of the government treasury and the business of the country, and too extensive a commingling of their money, thus fostering an unnatural reliance in private business upon public funds. If this scheme should be adopted it should only be done as a temporary expedient to meet an urgent necessity. Legislative and executive effort should generally be in the opposite direction, and should have a tendency to divorce, as much and as fast as can safely be done, the treasury department from private enterprise.

Of course it is not expected that unnecessary and extravagant appropriations will be made for the purpose of avoiding the accumulation of an excess of revenue. Such expenditure, beside the demoralization of all just conceptions of public duty which it entails, stimulates a habit of reckless improvidence not in the least consistent with the mission of our people or the high and beneficent purposes of our government.

GRAVITY OF THE SITUATION.

I have deemed it my duty to thus bring to the knowledge of my countrymen, as well as to the attention of their representatives charged with the responsibility of legislative relief, the gravity of our financial situation. The failure of the congress heretofore to provide against the dangers which it was quite evident the very nature of the difficulty must necessarily produce, caused a condition of financial distress and apprehension since your last adjournment, which taxed to the utmost all the authority and expedients within executive control; and these appear now to be exhausted. If disaster results from the continued inaction of congress, the responsibility must rest where it belongs.

Though the situation thus far considered is fraught with danger which should be fully realized, and though it presents features of wrong to the people as well as peril to the country, it is but a result growing out of a perfectly palpable and apparent cause, constantly reproducing the same alarming circumstances—a congested national treasury and a depleted monetary condition in the business of the country. It need hardly be stated that while the present situation demands a remedy, we can only be saved from a like predicament in the future by the removal of its cause.

OUR SCHEME OF TAXATION.

Our scheme of taxation, by means of which this needless surplus is taken from the people and put into the public treasury, consists of a tariff or duty levied upon importations from abroad, and internal revenue taxes levied upon the consumption of tobacco and spirituous and malt liquors. It must be conceded that none of the things subjected to internal revenue taxation are, strictly speaking, necessaries; there appears to be no just complaint of this taxation by the consumers of these articles, and there seems to be nothing so well able to bear the burden without hardship to any portion of the people.

TARIFF LAWS SHOULD BE AMENDED.

But our present tariff laws, the vicious, inequitable and illogical source of unnecessary taxation, ought to be at once revised and amended. These laws, as their primary and plain effect, raise the price to consumers of all articles imported and subject to duty, by precisely the sum paid for such duties. Thus the amount of the duty measures the tax paid by those who purchase for use these imported articles. Many of these things, however, are raised or manufactured in our own country, and the duties now levied upon [illegible] goods and products are called protection to these home manufactures, because they render it possible for those of our people who are manufacturers to make these taxed articles and sell them for a price equal to that demanded for the imported goods that have paid customs duty. So it happens that while comparatively a few use the imported articles millions of our people who never use and never saw any of the foreign products purchase and use things of the same kind made in this country and pay therefor nearly or quite the same enhanced price which the duty adds to the imported articles. Those who buy imports pay the duty charged thereon into the public treasury, but the great majority of our citizens who buy domestic articles of the same class pay a sum at least approximately equal to this duty to the home manufacturer. This reference to the operation of our tariff laws is not made by way of instruction, but in order that we may be constantly reminded of the manner in which they impose a burden upon those who consume domestic products as well as those who consume imported articles and thus create a tax upon all our people.

MANUFCTURING INTERESTS MUST BE PROTECTED.

It is not proposed to entirely relieve the country of this taxation. It must be extensively continued as the source of the government's income; and in a readjustment of our tariff the interests of American labor engaged in manufacture should be carefully considered, as well as the preservation of our manufacturers. It may be called protection, or by any other name, but relief from the hardships and dangers of our present tariff laws should be devised with especial precaution against imperiling the existence of our manufacturing interests. But this existence should not mean a condition which, without regard to the public welfare or a national exigency, must always insure the realization of immense profits instead of moderately profitable returns. As the volume and diversity of our national activities increase, new recruits are added to those who desire a continuation of the advantages which they conceive the present system of tariff taxation directly affords them. So stubbornly have all efforts to reform the present condition been resisted by those of our fellow citizens thus engaged that they can hardly complain of the suspicion, entertained to a certain extent, that there exists an organized combination all along the line to maintain their advantage.

We are in the midst of centennial celebrations, and with becoming pride we rejoice in American skill and ingenuity, in American energy and enterprise, and in the wonderful natural advantages and resources developed by a century's national growth. Yet when an attempt is made to justify a scheme which permits a tax to be laid upon every consumer in the land for the benefit of our manufacturers, quite beyond a reasonable demand for governmental regard, it suits the purposes of advocacy to call our manufactures infant industries, still needing the highest and greatest degree of favor and fostering care that can be wrung from federal legislation.

THE LABOR QUESTION.

It is also said that the increase in the price of domestic manufactures resulting from the present tariff is necessary in order that higher wages may be paid to our workingmen employed in manufactories, than are paid for what is called the pauper labor of Europe. All will acknowledge the force of an argument which involves the welfare and liberal compensation of our laboring people. Our labor is honorable in the eyes of every American citizen; and as it lies at the foundation of our development and progress, it is entitled, without affectation or hypocrisy, to the utmost regard. The standard of our laborers' life should not be measured by that of any other country less favored, and they are entitled to their full share of all our advantages.

By the last census it is made to appear that of the 17,392,099 of our population engaged in all kinds of industries 7,670,493 are employed in agriculture, 4,074,238 in professional and personal service (2,934,876 of whom are domestic servants and laborers), while 1,810,256 are employed in trade and transportation, and 3,837,112 are classed as employed in manufacturing and mining.

For present purposes, however, the last number given should be considerably reduced. Without attempting to enumerate all, it will be conceded that there should be deducted from those which it includes 375,143 carpenters and joiners, 285,401 milliners, dressmakers and seamstresses, 172,726 blacksmiths, 133,756 tailors and tailoresses, 102,473 masons, 76,241 butchers, 41,309 bakers, 22,083 plasterers and 4,891 engaged in manufacturing agricultural implements, amounting in the aggregate to 1,214,023, leaving 2,623,089 persons employed in such manufacturing industries as are claimed to be benefited by a high tariff.

To these the appeal is made to save their employment and maintain their wages by resisting a change. There should be no disposition to answer such suggestions by the allegation that they are in a minority among those who labor, and therefore should forego an advantage in the interest of low prices for the majority; their compensation, as it may be affected by the operation of tariff laws, should at all times be scrupulously kept in view, and yet with slight reflection they will not overlook the fact that they are consumers with the rest; that they, too, have their own wants and those of their families to supply from their earnings and that the price of the necessaries of life as well as the amount of their wages will regulate the measure of their welfare and comfort.

But the reduction of taxation demanded should be so measured as not to necessitate or justify either the loss of employment by the working man nor the lessening of his wages; and the profits still remaining to the manufacturer, after a necessary readjustment, should furnish no excuse for the sacrifice of the interests of his employes either in their opportunity to work or in the diminution of their compensation. Nor can the worker in manufactures fail to understand that while a high tariff is claimed to be necessary to allow the payment of remunerative wages, it certainly results in a very large increase in the price of nearly all sorts of manufactures, which, in almost countless forms, he needs for the use of himself and his family. He receives at the desk of his employer his wages, and perhaps before he reaches his home is obliged, in a purchase for family use of an article which embraces his own labor, to return in the payment of the increase of price which the tariff permits, the hard earned compensation of many days of toil.

AN APPEAL TO THE FARMERS.

The farmer and the agriculturist, who manufacture nothing, but who pay the increased price which the tariff imposes upon every agricultural implement, upon all he wears and upon all he uses and owns, except the increase of his flocks and herds and such things as his husbandry produces from the soil, is invited to aid in maintaining the present situation; and he is told that a high duty on imported wool is necessary for the benefit of those who have sheep to shear, in order that the price of their wool may be increased. They of course are not reminded that the farmer who has no sheep is by this scheme obliged, in his purchases of clothing low farmer as well as to the manufacturer and merchant; nor is any mention made of the fact that the sheep owners themselves and their households must wear clothing and use other articles manufactured from the wool they sell at tariff prices, and thus as consumers must return their share of this increased price to the tradesman.

THE WOOL QUESTION.

I think it may be fairly assumed that a large portion of the sheep owned by the farmers throughout the country are found in small flocks numbering from twenty-five to fifty. The duty on the grade of imported wool which these sheep yield is ten cents each pound if of the value of thirty cents or less, and twelve cents if of the value of more than thirty cents. If the liberal estimate of six pounds be allowed for each fleece, the duty thereon would be sixty or seventy-two cents, and this may be taken as the utmost enhancement of its price to the farmer by reason of this duty. Eighteen dollars would thus represent the increased price of the wool from twenty-five sheep and $36 that from the wool of fifty sheep; and at present values this addition would amount to about one-third of its price. If upon its sale the farmer receives this or a less tariff profit, the wool leaves his hands charged with precisely that sum, which in all its changes will adhere to it until it reaches the consumer. When manufactured into cloth and other goods and material for use, its cost is not only increased to the extent of the farmer's tariff profit, but a further sum has been added for the benefit of the manufacturer under the operation of other tariff laws. In the meantime the day arrives when the farmer finds it necessary to purchase woolen goods and material to clothe himself and family for the winter. When he faces the tradesman for that purpose he discovers that he is obliged not only to return in the way of increased prices his tariff profit on the wool he sold, and which then perhaps lies before him in manufactured form, but that he must add a considerable sum thereto to meet a further increase in cost caused by a tariff duty on the manufacture. Thus in the end he is aroused to the fact that he has paid upon a moderate purchase, as a result of the tariff scheme, which when he sold his wool seemed so profitable, an increase in price more than sufficient to sweep away all the tariff profit he received upon the wool he produced and sold.

When the number of farmers engaged in wool raising is compared with all the farmers in the country, and the small proportion they bear to our population is considered; when it is made apparent that, in the case of a large part of those who own sheep, the benefit of the present tariff on wool is illusory; and, above all, when it must be conceded that the increase of the cost of living caused by such tariff becomes a burden upon those with moderate means and the poor, the employed and unemployed, the sick and well and the young and old, and that it constitutes a tax which, with relentless grasp, is fastened upon the clothing of every man, woman and child in the land, reasons are suggested why the removal or reduction of this duty should be included in a revision of our tariff laws.

INCREASED COST OF HOME MANUFACTURES.

In speaking of the increased cost to the consumer of our home manufactures, resulting from a duty laid upon imported articles of the same description, the fact is not overlooked that competition among our domestic producers sometimes has the effect of keeping the price of their products below the highest limit allowed by such duty. But it is notorious that this competition is too often strangled by combinations quite prevalent at this time, and frequently called trusts, which have for their object the regulation of the supply and price of commodities made and sold by members of the combination. The people can hardly hope for any consideration in the operation of these selfish schemes.

If, however, in the absence of such combination, a healthy and free competition reduces the price of any particular dutiable article of home production below the limit which it might otherwise reach under our tariff laws, and if, with such reduced price, its manufacture continues to thrive, it is entirely evident that one thing has been discovered which should be carefully scrutinized in an effort to reduce taxation.

The necessity of combination to maintain the price of any commodity to the tariff point furnishes proof that some one is willing to accept lower prices for such commodity and that such prices are remunerative, and lower prices produced by competition prove the same thing. Thus where either of these conditions exist a case would seem to be presented for an easy reduction of taxation.

The considerations which have been presented touching our tariff laws are intended only to enforce an earnest recommendation that the surplus revenues of the government be prevented by the reduction of our customs duties, and, at the same time, to emphasize a suggestion that in accomplishing this purpose, we may discharge a double duty to our people by granting to them a measure of relief from tariff taxation in quarters where it is most needed and from sources where it can be most fairly and justly accorded.

Nor can the presentation made of such considerations be, with any degree of fairness, regarded as evidence of unfriendliness toward our manufacturing interests, or of any lack of appreciation of their value and importance.

MANUFACTURERS URGED TO CO-OPERATE.

These interests constitute a leading and most substantial element of our national greatness and furnish the proud proof of our country's progress. But if in the emergency that presses upon us our manufacturers are asked to surrender something for the public good and to avert disaster, their patriotism, as well as a grateful recognition of advantages already afforded, should lead them to willing co-operation. No demand is made that they shall forego all the benefits of governmental regard, but they cannot fail to be admonished of their duty, as well as their enlightened self interest and safety, when they are reminded of the fact that financial panic and collapse, to which the present condition tends, afford no greater shelter or protection to our manufacturers than to our other important enterprises. Opportunity for safe, careful and deliberate reform is now offered; and none of us should be unmindful of a time when an abused and irritated people, heedless of those who have resisted timely and reasonable relief, may insist upon a radical and sweeping rectification of their wrongs.

The difficulty attending a wise and fair revision of our tariff laws is not underestimated. It will require on the part of the congress great labor and care, and especially a broad and national contemplation of the subject, and a patriotic disregard of such local and selfish claims as are unreasonable and reckless of the welfare of the entire country.

Under our present laws more than 4,000 articles are subject to duty. Many of these do not in any way compete with our own manufactures, and many are hardly worth attention as subjects of revenue. A considerable reduction can be made in the aggregate taxation of luxuries presents no features of hardship; but the necessaries of life used and consumed by all the people, the duty upon which adds to the cost of living in every home, should be greatly cheapened.

The radical reduction of the duties imposed upon raw material used in manufactures, or its free importation, is, of course, an important factor in any effort to reduce the price of these necessaries; it would not only relieve them from the increased cost caused by the tariff on such material, but the manufactured product being thus cheapened, that part of the tariff now laid upon such product, as a compensation to our manufacturers for the present price of raw material, could be accordingly modified. Such reduction, or free importation, would serve beside to largely reduce the revenue. It is not apparent how such a change can have any injurious effect upon our manufacturers. On the contrary, it would appear to give them a better chance in foreign markets with the manufacturers of other countries, who cheapen their wares by free material. Thus our people might have the opportunity of extending their sales beyond the limits of home consumption—saving them from the depression, interruption in business, and loss caused by a glutted domestic market, and affording their employes more certain and steady labor, with its resulting quiet and contentment.

PATRIOTIC DUTY INVOLVED.

The question thus imperatively presented for solution should be approached in a spirit higher than partisanship and considered in the light of that regard for patriotic duty which should characterize the action of those intrusted with the weal of a confiding people. But the obligation to declared party policy and principle is not wanting to urge prompt and effective action. Both of the great political parties now represented in the government have, by repeated and authoritative declarations, condemned the condition of our laws which permit the collection from the people of unnecessary revenue, and have, in the most solemn manner, promised its correction, and neither as citizens nor partisans are our countrymen in a mood to condone the deliberate violation of these pledges.

NO QUESTION OF THEORIES.

Our progress toward a wise conclusion will not be improved by dwelling upon the theories of protection and free trade. This savors too much of bandying epithets. It is a condition which confronts us—not a theory. Relief from this condition may involve a slight reduction of the advantages which we award our home productions, but the entire withdrawal of such advantages should not be contemplated. The question of free trade is absolutely irrelevant; and the persistent claim made in certain quarters, that all efforts to relieve the people from unjust and unnecessary taxation are schemes of so called free traders, is mischievous and far removed from any consideration for the public good.

The simple and plain duty which we owe the people is to reduce taxation to the necessary expenses of an economical operation of the government and to restore to the business of the country the money which we hold in the treasury through the perversion of governmental powers. These things can and should be done with safety to all our industries, without danger to the opportunity for remunerative labor which our workingmen need, and with benefit to them and all our people, by cheapening their means of subsistence and increasing the measure of their comforts.

ALL OTHER QUESTIONS LAID ASIDE.

The constitution provides that the president "shall, from time to time, give to the congress information of the state of the Union." It has been the custom of the executive, in compliance with this provision, to annually exhibit to the congress, at the opening of its session, the general condition of the country, and to detail, with some particularity, the operations of the different executive departments. It would be especially agreeable to follow this course at the present time, and to call attention to the valuable accomplishments of these departments during the last fiscal year. But I am so much impressed with the paramount importance of the subject to which this communication has thus far been devoted, that I shall forego the addition of any other topic, and only urge upon your immediate consideration the "state of the Union" as shown in the present condition of our treasury and our general fiscal situation, upon which every element of our safety and prosperity depends.

The reports of the heads of departments, which will be submitted, contain full and explicit information touching the transaction of the business intrusted to them, and such recommendations relating to legislation in the public interest as they deem advisable. I ask for these reports and recommendations the deliberate examination and action of the legislative branch of the government.

There are other subjects not embraced in the departmental reports demanding legislative consideration and which I should be glad to submit. Some of them, however, have been earnestly presented in previous messages, and as to them I beg leave to repeat prior recommendations.

As the law makes no provision for any report from the department of state, a brief history of the transactions of that important department, together with other matters which it may hereafter be deemed essential to commend to the attention of congress, may furnish the occasion for a future communication. GROVER CLEVELAND.

Washington, Dec. 6, 1887.

NOMINATIONS SENT TO THE SENATE BY THE PRESIDENT.

Lamar, of Mississippi, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, Don Dickinson Postmaster General, Vilas Secretary of the Interior.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—These nominations have been sent to the senate by the president:

Lucius Q. A. Lamar, of Mississippi, to be associate justice of the supreme court of the United States.

William F. Vilas, of Wisconsin, to be secretary of the interior.

Don M. Dickinson, of Michigan, to be postmaster general.

Gen Charles S. Fairchild, of New York, to be secretary of the treasury.

George L. Rives, of New York, to be assistant secretary of state.

Isaac H. Maynard, of New York, to be assistant secretary of the treasury.

Sigourney Butler, of Massachusetts, to be second comptroller of the treasury.

James W. Hyatt, of Connecticut, to be United States treasurer.

The sister of Mrs. Grace Harrington tells a remarkable story of that lady's wanderings and strange return to her relatives.

A recent letter from President Cleveland to his former partner, Mr. Bissell, settles the question of his citizenship. He has renounced finally his claim to voting in Buf-

REGULAR physicians very rarely express a favorable opinion of any proprietary remedy, but Gilmore's Aromatic Wine is a marked exception to the rule. It has the hearty endorsement of many of the leading physicians of the country. Dr. Herman C. Evarts, Physician and Surgeon of the Bremen Line of Steamers, writes:—"It gives me pleasure to testify that I have carefully examined Gilmore's Aromatic Wine, and cannot too strongly urge its use in those cases for which it is recommended. *The formula is a good one.*"

A MAN living at Sinclairville, near Oil City, was quite certain a few days ago, that he had swallowed his false teeth and the doctors were just going to perform a surgical operation on him to find them when the intelligence was received that plate, teeth and all had been found near the gate leading from the yard. The neighbors grin loudly over the joke and the supposed teeth-swallower is also much pleased as the idea that so much gold and ivory was in his stomach had frightened him badly.

It is wrong to experiment with uncertain remedies. Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup at once cures the troublesome colic or diarrhœa afflicting the baby.

The wonderful sale and popularity of Laxador is not so surprising, when the very wide range of its adaptation to disease is considered.

CHARLES MACALLISTER, who came to this country from Scotland last year, was found dead in bed in a boarding house in Altoona on Monday morning. His brother-in-law, Alexander Livingston, lives at No. 43 Paisley street, Glasgow, Scotland.

Courtships average three tons of coal each, and scores of bad coughs and colds; but then every prudent gallant is provided with a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, which costs only 25 cents.

All our city fathers "use Salvation Oil, the greatest cure on earth for pain." 25c.

—Teachers and others desiring an education at small cost should read the new advertisement of the Central State Normal School, Lock Haven, Pa.

When Mrs. Clara Wheeler, of Hinesville, Ga., returned from church last Sunday she saw an eagle circling over the house with one of her chickens in its talons. She hastened indoors, got her husband's rifle and brought the bird down at the first shot.

Fall and Winter Season—1887-'88.
All our new *Woolens* now on sale.
MONTGOMERY & CO., Tailors.

ROYAL
BAKING
POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test short weight, alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

EDUCATION AT SMALL COST.

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY.
CENTRAL
State Normal School,
Lock Haven, Clinton Co., Pa.

Winter Term of 12 Weeks opens TUESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1888.
Spring Term of 14 Weeks opens TUESDAY, MARCH 27, 1888.

Beginning with the Winter Term, January 3, 1888.

Heat, furnished room and board for only $2.50 a week.

Tuition, $1.25 a week

To those who intend to teach the State gives 50 Cents a week as aid. This can be subtracted from the cost of tuition.

Besides the weekly aid, the State gives 50 Dollars at graduation.

The net cost for heat, furnished room, board and tuition for the winter term of 12 weeks is only $8.50 and for the spring term of 14 weeks, only $45.50.

Those who pass their Junior Examination next Spring and enter the Senior Class, can attend a whole year of 42 weeks at the net cost of only $36.50 provided they graduate and receive the weekly aid of 50 cents a week and the 50 dollars additional.

This is an opportunity that should be improved by everyone who looks forward to teaching as a profession.

The faculty of the Central State Normal School is composed of specialists in their several departments.

Four of the instructors are honored graduates of Colleges. The school possesses rare cabinets and valuable apparatus for illustrating the sciences.

The Model School is conducted after the manner of the best training schools

At the last session of the legislature the Central State Normal School received two appropriations aggregating twenty-five thousand dollars. This money has been used in putting the building in excellent order.

Hydrants, water-closets and bath rooms may be found on the different floors. All rooms are completely furnished. The student should bring his own towels and napkins. Washing may be obtained in the building at a small cost.

Students may enter at any time. Lock Haven is accessible by rail from all directions.

For the beauty and healthfulness of its location the Central State Normal School is admired and praised.

We will be glad to correspond with any one who is interested.

Choice rooms reserved on application. STUDENTS PREPARED FOR COLLEGE. Address,

JAMES ELDON, A. M. PRINCIPAL,
CENTRAL STATE NORMAL SCHOOL,
19-30-1y. LOCK HAVEN, PA.

NOTICE.

ALIDA HOOVER by her next friend, F. P. COOVER, vs. JOHN L. HOOVER. } IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF CENTRE COUNTY. No. 2 April Term, 1887. Subpœna in divorce A. V.

The undersigned, a commissioner appointed to take testimony in the above entitled cause, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment at his office in Bellefonte, Pa., on Thursday, the 29th day of December, 1887, at 2 o'clock p. m. JOHN BLANCHARD,
19 49 3t Commissioner.

Borough Affairs.

MANY IMPROVEMENTS NEEDED—VERY FEW CAN BE MADE.

Monday evening being the time for the first council meeting of the month, more than the usual amount of business was transacted. A quorum was not present until Commissioner Shaughensy had gone out and gathered in a couple of councilmen. After President W. Hillibish had called them to order, Clerk Mitchell read the minutes and three requests were heard. Mr. Woods asked for a light on Bishop street, near Robt. Hepburn's residence. Referred to Street committee. Mr. J. H. Johnson requested that Cherry alley be opened to the borough line. As it is now, after his wagon is wedged into the alley he is compelled to hitch his horses to the rear end of it to pull it out again. He also asked that a light be placed between Hickman Ingraham's house and Mr. Lutz's house on Bishop street. Referred to street committee.

The subject of the water being used by persons living outside the borough was talked of and much indignation expressed that it is permitted, though others expressed the opinion that, considering Bellefonte's generous supply and the desperate straits for water in which many country people are placed, "a few barrelfuls" should not be refused them.

Mr. William Steele also complained of his water tax which is $8 per year. He carries what he uses 500 feet and gets water from the spring in summer. Request referred to Finance committee.

The Fire and Police committee reported that the truck had not yet been procured for the Logan Hose Company. The committee will correspond for prices.

Market fees were $1.90 for two weeks—probably the last of the year.

The fact that Messrs. Dawson and Cunningham want to erect booths on the street led to a discussion of the subject, the result of which was the adoption of a resolution that the Street committee be instructed to interview the solicitor with reference to drawing up an ordinance to prohibit the erection of such booths on the street and providing for the removal of such as are now in existence.

More than $9,000 have been received on duplicate since last financial report and before the bills were passed the treasurer had a balance of $850.38.

Philipsburg Again.

The fire-brick works of R. B. Wigton & Son, of this place, are being enlarged. This will make them extensive works, indeed.

We are pleased to state that the DAILY NEWS list is growing in this place. Our people are finding out what a good and reliable paper it is. May it continue to increase.

"Jack" Gorton is away on a family visit at Carning, N. Y.

It won't be long until services can and will be conducted in the new Lutheran church, corner Centre and Laurel streets, Rev. Fellows, the pastor, deserves great credit for his untiring efforts in getting this beautiful church erected, which is a great addition in the way of improvement to our town.

The new livery stable has been started at the Passmore stable. Now, Andy and John, go in; we'll bet on you.

Entirely too much whiskey is, apparently, drank in Philipsburg on the Lord's day. Where does it come from? Well, that is the mystery. It is gotten some place, that is very evident.

Oh, good, an "Uncle Tom's Cabin" troop is to be in Philipsburg, sometime during this month. Other shows, are—"Star Light" Saturday evening next, and "Si Perkins" on the 31st inst. Others are booked also.

Jeweler Davis now occupies his new brick dwelling, on Second street.

Everybody complains of their hens not laying. Eggs are worth 30 cents per dozen.

You bet our different Sunday-schools are well attended now—yea even to overflowing. Christmas presents are to be given in a short time, is the cause.

Miss Myrtle Gray, who teaches one of our primary schools is obliged to board away from home, owing to two of her sisters being ill with the fever, and not wanting to render the pupils liable to catching the dread disease. This is perfectly right.

Kattman the photographer is doing lively business here. John Bagley has moved his "ker" to Lock Haven.

They can't call it the *little* DAILY NEWS any more.

The miners seem to have plenty of labor.

Jake Schurman now measures dry goods instead of being a "molasses monkey."

John Sanford was up from Tyrone the other day—looking exceedingly spry and fine.

Hurry up the new school building. That is what they are doing.

SOME ONE.

—A man in passing through the woods tramped on a large blacksnake. It sought safety in a crevice of the rocks, but before it got entirely in the man got a good grip on its tail. The coil of the snake within the rock made it impossible to pull it out. After a careful consideration of the situation, the man bent down a neighboring sapling and tied it to the tail of the snake. He then took his seat on a stump near by and patiently awaited the result. In about two hours he had his reward, when the steady pull of the hickory sapling brought out the snake and sent it whizzing into the air.

The First Day of the Week.

What a gloomy day Sunday was so far as the weather is concerned! Dark clouds and mist obscured the heavens all day. The wind blew, not cold nor strong, but damp and chill. But the rain did not begin to fall until 5 o'clock p. m., and then it came to continue throughout all the evening.

The churches in the morning contained the usual congregations—never at any time so large as they should be. The preachers delivered sound, wholesome lessons from Holy Writ, producing, we hope, good effect.

There are quite a number of people in this town who do not go to church, when there is no reason why they should not. But there is an improvement in this direction. On Sunday afternoon, we saw people coming from a certain Sunday-school in this town who we know positively have not, for a long time past, entered any religious service. The minister who is thus bringing them under religious influences—will have his reward.

But we suppose that at night the several religious gatherings were not so well attended. We shall neither commend nor condemn those whose who remained inside their houses out of the wet. But we certainly shall commend those who were so brave as to venture forth.

Two Funerals.

On Saturday morning the funeral of the late Mr. Joseph Beezer, of Spring creek attracted a large concourse of people, who had known him so many years in life. He had lived almost all his days in Spring creek and expired at the venerable age of 85 years. His relatives in this place and vicinity are numerous and the six pall-bearers were grand children of deceased. They were P. L. Beezer, Al. Beezer, Jos. Beezer, John Beezer, Michael Hazel and Jacob Gross.

Equally sad was the funeral on Sunday afternoon when the body of Rose Pearle Fiedler, the five year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Fiedler, was laid to rest in the quiet cemetery. There were four pall-bearers, viz., A. A. Dale, Esq., Dr. J. D. Geissenger, Messrs. George Johnston and Clevan Dinges. The remains reposed in a beautiful white casket surrounded by flowers, those perfect emblems of immortality.

—There is barely a spot in the country where the idea of finding natural gas has not been operated on. In many places indications of gas have been found, but nowhere has gas been found in quantities equal to the flow of wells surrounding Pittsburg. Recently a witch hazel man said gas would be struck at 900 feet on Manhattan Island. But Mr. Harper, the Mining Engineer, says there is no gas to be found at even a much greater depth. "I have prospected the island and examined it in every direction," said he, "but found only rock, and rock of the quality that extends indefinitely down into the earth. They bored into it while building the Fifth Avenue Hotel, in the hope of creating an artesian well. They went down some 2,000 feet without any material change being observed in the formation and then gave it up as a bad job."

The Fiftieth Congress.

A Washington dispatch says that congress was called to order at 12 Monday. The course of events in the senate during the week seems to depend entirely on the ability of the two parties to reach a conclusion with respect to the admission of members elect. In fact this is likely to precipitate a conflict over the organization of the body which may delay all other matters indefinitely.

The house was called to order at noon by Mr. Clark, the clerk of the preceding house, and after the quorum of members had responded to their names on a call of the roll the work of the organization was proceeded with. The speaker having been duly elected and the oaths administered to him by Mr. Kelly, of Pennsylvania, the members elect will take their stand in front of the speaker's desk and qualify.

—On Wednesday night of last week the postoffice at Mann's Choice was completely wrecked, the safe was blown open, and all the money, stamps, and other government property taken. During the same night the store of Thomas Kidwell, of Fossilville, was entered and robbed of from two to four hundred dollars' worth of goods. The postoffice at Bedford was also burglarized Wednesday night. All the stamps and money were taken, also knives, jewelry and clothing. One of the burglars is said to be pockmarked.

—The funeral of Rose Pearle Fiedler, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Fiedler, on Sunday afternoon, attracted wide attention and there was a large attendance of sympathetic friends. The expressions of condolence heard on all sides were unusually numerous, and though such feelings, however sincerely expressed, cannot reanimate the cold clay or give to the "windows of the soul" again their flash of life, they must be gratifying and comforting to those who mourn. May they ever again be spared such bereavement.

Newsy Notes from Howard.

HOWARD, PA., Dec. 5, 1887.

MR. EDITOR: Since Bernard Lauth has sold his interest in the Howard Rolling Mill Company he has concluded to put a plate mill where the old furnace now is. The prospects for Howard are good and we hope they may continue so.

It now looks very much Knights of Labor like around here, and very likely there will be an assembly here before long, as some quite prominent citizens have taken hold of the matter and report favorably.

Any person wanting to buy fruit trees for Spring planting should see Hayes Schenck. The nursery he sells for is very reliable.

Charley Neff and his brand new wife were visiting among their friends over Sunday. We wish him a long and continued happiness.

There seems to be a great deal of prematureness about one of our so-called school teachers; as he is continually naming the directors who will remain in office another year, through the kindness of so and so. This is very silly and will do no good.

The short-hand writing craze is very high here just now, but when we look at some of the communications sent to certain of the papers published in Bellefonte we are inclined to believe that short-hand is not needed as much as brief, expressive words, and also to know where to put them to make correct sentences.

Miss Clara J. Kline from this place, who is out West on a visit, writes that in Iowa there is considerable snow and good sleighing.

REGULAR.

How to Give an Afternoon Tea.

Simple teas form a pleasant mode of entertaining one's friends when something more general than a dinner or lunch is desired. All that is necessary can be provided at a small outlay of care and cost. Tea or coffee and chocolate are the beverages, thin bread and butter, rolled or cut into tiny three-corned sandwiches, should be provided, or, if these consume too much time in the preparation finger rolls will answer the purpose. Besides these, nothing is essential but a nice assortment of light cakes, that may be either of home manufacture or purchased at a confectioner's, as one may choose. Two married ladies may be requested to preside over the teapot and the coffee-urn, and half a dozen young girls invited to assist in waiting. With these provisions and a pleasant selection of guests, the success of the tea should be assured.—*Harper's Bazaar.*

Officers Elected.

On Monday evening the following officers were elected by Gregg Post:

Commander—S H Williams.
Senior V C—James H Rankin.
Junior V C—William Taylor.
Off. of Day—Robert Laird.
Surgeon—John Walters.
Q M—William Jones—re-elected.
Chaplain—R C Irvin—re-elected.
Off of Guard—Samuel Shirk.
Trustee—Christian Dale—re-elected.
Ord. Off.—Andy Lucas.

Delegates to Annual Encampment at Allentown—H H Benner, R C Irvin.

Election followed by coffee and hard tack in regular army style. Elder Sherman was present and made an excellent address.

A Remarkable Duck.

Mr. Geo. W. Musser is a breeder and shipper of thoroughbred Holstein, Ayrshire and Jersey cattle; also Cotswald and Southdown sheep, Poland China and Berkshire swine and all sorts of poultry. Mr. Musser has his establishment at Graysville, Huntingdon county, but he is a Centre county man, hence is quite successful. The most remarkable inhabitant of this barnyard is an Aylesbury duck which has laid eighteen eggs within a very short time recently. It is quite unusual for ducks to lay at this season and the fact that this duck goes on laying without intermission makes it a notable fowl. Mr. Musser is a brother of Mr. Lincoln Musser, of Fillmore.

—Rev. D. S. Monroe and Carroll Monroe spent Saturday in Lewisburg, where the reverend Doctor went to officiate at the funeral of Miss Ginter, a lady of great piety and excellence, whose death occurred on Tuesday. The funeral was a very large one. Dr. Monroe was assisted by Rev. E. J. Gray, of Williamsport Dickinson Seminary, and by the Baptist minister, of Lewisburg. The lady whose funeral it was will be mourned for in Lewisburg. Miss Ginter was afflicted, physically, for a long time, but throughout all of it she was a model Christian. Though not rich and partially helpless, she was very useful in all good works.

—We have often noticed that close association produces a likeness. People who associate much together in business or pleasure, by a certain, inexplicable change, begin to resemble one another. It is a science yet undeveloped, and which offers a field for investigation to the student. We thought of this a day or two ago when we saw Chas. Hughes, Esq., approaching. At a distance we were sure that he was Major Spangler. Three years ago there was no resemblance. Who can explain?

Important Business Change.

Mr. John Sourbeck has disposed of his handsome candy and fruit store, in Brockerhoff row, Allegheny street, to Mr. Peter Keichline, who has already taken control. This has always been a favorite and popular establishment and Mr. Sourbeck conducted it in a way which made it an exceedingly pleasant place for everybody to trade. Mr. Sourbeck always transacted a large business there, and made it, as well as everything else which he undertakes, a decided success. We have not learned what he will give his attention to next, but wish him continued success.

Mr. Peter Keichline, his successor, is quite well known, and is an agreeable young gentleman, who will continue to conduct the business in a way which will be acceptable to all, and will doubtless add even new improvements. He has a full and complete line of candies, fruits, nuts, cigars, etc., and will constantly receive goods especially attractive to the holiday trade. He will make more particular announcement in these columns. Look out for it.

Serious Injuries to George E. Mensch

A very distressing accident occurred on Monday evening on the Lemont railroad near Pleasant Gap. George E. Mensch, a brakeman, was endeavoring to couple cars. They were old affairs and out of repair. One of them was the car belonging to McCoy & Linn's ironworks, called on the railroad the "strawberry." The other was a dump car. From the bumper of the latter car protruded a piece of iron which did not belong there at all, but had been permitted, through carelessness, to remain. In the darkness the brakeman did not see the iron and it came in contact with the right side of his head, entering just back of the eye. It made a hole a couple of inches deep and into which two fingers can be placed. The injury is a very serious one, although the skull, it is said, is not fractured. Dr. George Harris gave him the necessary surgical attention. Mr. Mensch is about thirty years of age and lives in Millheim, where he has a wife and child. His parents live in Lewisburg. He has been quite unfortunate. Eight weeks ago his hand was hurt on the railroad and this was the first trip since recovering from that injury.

No Cause for Alarm.

Prof D. M. Lieb and the teachers have investigated thoroughly to discover whether there is any prevailing ill health among the pupils of the public schools, and to their pleasure and what will be to the general satisfaction of the public, discover, that there is absolutely no cause for any concern, but that, on the contrary, the general health, during this school term, has been and still is better than was ever known at any previous time. During the fall there have been fewer children kept from school because of sickness than ever before, showing that their health has been good; and on Monday morning, when the investigation was made, almost every child, with only one or two exceptions, was present.

This being the case, any fears which were entertained by parents or guardians may be dispelled at once. The health of the children is exceptionally good and there is absolutely no reason why they should not continue pursuing their studies without interruption.

THE PEABODY LETTER.

The publication a few days since of the facsimile of President Peabody's letter is still the subject of much comment.

It used to be considered a question of propriety to say a kind word of the result of a treatment other than that prescribed by a regular practitioner; and the time was when a man using an advertised remedy did so more or less surreptitiously. However, this has happily given away to a broader and more liberal view of things, typified in Mr. Peabody's frank expression that he knows of no valid reason why commendation should not be equally as hearty in one instance as in the other.

Certainly this would appear fair in the face of the facts. He was assured that the injury would confine him to the house for three weeks or more, yet in three days' use of the Oil he was out and about his duties as if nothing had happened. Surely a remedy that will so practically demonstrate its efficacy and that has stood foremost, as has St. Jacobs Oil, upward of ten years as unapproachable for the eradication of pain, is justly entitled to rank as a standard.

That many physicians prescribe it is as true as that many physicians use it, and it is only those of the very old school who, true to ancient doctrines, can see no good in it, because it is made known to the world. Not long since one of these dropped a confidential note to a friend requesting three bottles be sent for his personal use immediately, as without it his hands were "simply no hands at all, but," continued he, "for Heaven's sake don't say I said so." This is literally true.

—There was another freight pile up at the cross-over switches just below Tyrone station on main line between six and seven o'clock Friday morning, says the Tyrone *Herald*. Engine 120, one of the yard shifters, with a train of cars was pushed off the track by "Moonshine Local" which was throwing some cars on a side track. The 120 was pretty badly used up, and when the fun was at an end was standing across the track instead of on the rails. Five cars were off the iron, although not broken up to any great extent.

Adjutant General Hastings was in town on Sunday. We really believe that he spends all the time he can at his home in this place, and, notwithstanding his official duties in other parts of the State and his increasing business interests in Cambria county, his affections are in Bellefonte. Inspired words say that "where your treasure is there will your heart be," and it is said with all appearance of truth that the General's new mining investments in Cambria county are rich treasures indeed. But, while his business eye looks in that direction as often as necessary it is certain that he does not consider that the spot where his grandest treasures are, and his heart will continue to make its home in Bellefonte as much as of yore.

Personal Pencilings.

Gilbert Wilkinson, recently of Poe Mills, has gone to Maine.

Senator S. R. Peale, of Lock Haven, has been in town this week.

Mrs Lida Holliday, after six weeks spent in Philipsburg, is again at home.

Mr. E. H. Long, of Farmers Mills, was among the visitors in Bellefonte Monday

Prof. D. M. Lieb spent part of last week in Jersey Shore, visiting the schools.

Mr. Worth, of Chester county, is visiting his sister, Mrs. E. C. Chambers, in this place

W. S. Smith, formerly of the Centre Hall *Times*, has been reporting for the *Keystone Gazette* recently.

Prof. George P. Bible is to give the Tuesday evening entertainment of the institute course in Lock Haven.

Mr. Samuel Root, of Waterbury, Conn., is a guest at the home of his niece, Mrs. John Ardell, of East Linn street.

Mrs. Chas. McCafferty and her mother have gone to Philadelphia, where, we understand, they will remain all winter.

Mr. Frank VanOrmer, formerly of this place, has gone to the extreme West and we now hear from him in San Francisco, California.

Mr. Ezra Fisher, who resides near Snow Shoe Intersection, spent last week in Bellefonte in the service of his country as a juror.

Mrs. David White, of this place, is recorded in the Renovo papers as a guest of her sister, Mrs. E. W. Cheesman, in the latter place.

Irvin Speer, formerly of this place, is now in business in Superior, Wisconsin, selling electric bells, annunciators, etc. He says business is brisk.

Mrs. Jacob Snyder, who lives near the new post-office—Clarance, in this county—is visiting Mrs. George Ardner on East Church street, Lock Haven.

Mr. S. H. Orris, of Milesburg, who has been ill for ten weeks or longer, was in Bellefonte on Monday looking considerably improved in health. Hope the improvement may continue.

Mr. John Ardell, Jr., on Wednesday, received a dispatch announcing the severe illness of his father, whose home is in New York State. He died on Wednesday night, as is recorded elsewhere.

Sergeant Ellenberger, of Guyer, Centre county, was a welcome visitor to the *Herald* shop Friday. He is one of Huntingdon county's pedagogues and has been in attendance at the teacher's institute in the village of Huntingdon.—*Tyrone Herald.*

Mr. J. A. Swavely, who was for a long time the foreman and local in the *Centre Democrat* office, is now filling a responsible and remunerative position in a railroad office in Roanoke, Va., and is delighted with the locality and its business opportunities.

Hon. J. H. Reeder, of Catawissa, spent Sunday at the home of his son, Wilbur Reeder, Esq., of this place. Mr. Reeder, Sen., is an exceedingly agreeable gentleman, and it would be pleasant to the people of Bellefonte if he would make his visits here more frequent.

Governor Beaver did not spend Sunday in town and we are told that his visits here will be less frequent until next Summer. The Executive Mansion at Harrisburg is again occupied by the Governor and his family, and their residence here is closed for the Winter.

Mr. H. P. Harris, son of Undertaker Henry Harris, is now in Philadelphia, to which city he went to spend a few weeks in learning the process of embalming according to the latest and most approved methods. His teacher is Prof. Sullivan, who superintended the embalming of the Chicago Anarchists.

Mr. Frank E. Bible, editor-in-chief of the *Centre Demorrat*, is now Frank E. Bible, Esq., with very particular emphasis on the Esquire. This means that he was admitted on Monday of last week to practice law in the courts of this county. We congratulate our agreeable and brilliant editorial friend and hope that clients will crowd upon him and that $1,000 fees may be received daily.

From Ocean to Ocean.

Over thirty-two years ago, Mr. Alfred Speer, of Passaic, imported from the banks of the Doura, in Portugal, a few of the Port Grape vines, and commenced careful experiments for the purpose of producing a first-class American Port, both for fermented and unfermented. He has been eminently successful, and now Speer's wine and unfermented juice is known from ocean to ocean, and endorsed by the best medical talent in the world as the best now produced for the use of invalids. For sale by druggists.

Minot's Dentifrice.

Is used and highly valued, where people admire a handsome set of teeth. The price is 25 cents; it prevents decay, spongy gums, and gives a sense of sweetness and freshness. As a reliable tooth preparation, it stands without equal. Sold everywhere.

1888.

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ILLUSTRATED.

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ILLUSTRATED.

HARPER'S BAZAR is a home journal. It combines choice literature and fine art illustrations with the latest intelligence regarding the fashions. Each number has clever serial and short stories, practical and timely essays, bright poems, humorous sketches, etc. Its pattern-sheet and fashion-plate supplements will alone help ladies to save many times the cost of the subscription, and papers of social etiquette, decorative art, housekeeping in all its branches, cookery, etc., make it useful in every household, and a true promoter of economy. Its editorials are marked by good sense, and not a line is admitted to its columns that could offend the most fastidious taste.

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HARPER'S WEEKLY	4 00
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AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY.

HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE interests all young readers by its carefully selected variety of themes and their well considered treatment. It contains the best serial and short stories, valuable articles on scientific subjects and travel, historical and biographical sketches, papers on athletic sports and games, stirring poems, etc., contributed by the brightest and most famous writers. Its illustrations are numerous and excellent. Occasional Supplements of special interest to Parents and Teachers will be a feature of the forthcoming volume which will comprise fifty-three weekly numbers. Every line in the paper is subjected to the most rigid editorial scrutiny in order that nothing harmful may enter its columns.

An epitome of everything that is attractive and desirable in juvenile literature.—*Boston Courier.*

A weekly feast of good things to the boys and girls in every family which it visits.—*Brooklyn Union.*

It is wonderful in its wealth of pictures, information, and interest.—*Christian Advocate, N. Y.*

TERMS: Postage Prepaid, $2.00 Per Year.

Vol. IX begins November 1, 1887.

Specimen Copies sent on receipt of a two-cent stamp. Single Number, 5 cents each.

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STRAYED.—Came upon the premises of the subscriber in Liberty township, Centre Co., Pa., a heifer, deep red in color, end of right ear cut off. The owner is hereby notified to come forward, prove property and take the animal away or it will be disposed of according to law.

JAMES W. GUNSALUS.

Blanchard, Nov. 23, 1887. n28 3w

NOTICE TO DEBTORS AND CREDITORS.—Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Barbara Etters, late of the township of College, county of Centre, and State of Pennsylvania, deceased, have been granted to William Etters and John W. Etters, residents of Tyrone, Penn's, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay.

CLEMENT DALE, Attorney. WILLIAM ETTERS, JOHN W. ETTERS, Administrators.

18 46 6t

Bellefonte Republican.
By EDWARD T. TUTEN.

PRESIDENT SADI-CARNOT.

A SHORT HISTORY OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC'S CHIEF.

Terry and De Freycinet Withdraw in His Favor—France Approves—Boulanger Almost Forgotten—Scenes in the French Metropolis.

PARIS, Dec. 5.—All the bother and wor y is over for the p es nt at least. The good, quiet, honest, inoffensiv Republican, Sadi Carnot, is chosen president, and France may proceed now to settle down and live a quiet life, if so inclined, like other nations. The Parisians, or rather agitators who lead the Parisian mob, had made up their minds that Jules Ferry would be elected, and that they to mark their scorn, would have to tear everyt i g, especially public buildings and the police, into little pieces; but now tha Ferry is altogether out of it they have nothing to complain of, a d must wait fo some new grievance before they proceed to destroy things.

Poor Boulanger was not in it. Sent back to Clermont-Ferrand, he missed all the fur and was little consoled probably by the shouts of "Vive Boulanger," in which the crowds indulged from mere habit.

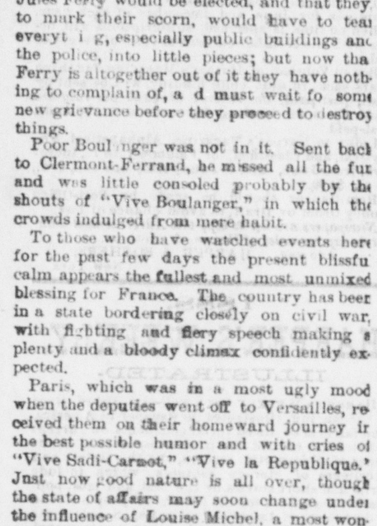
To those who have watched events here for the past few days the present blissfu calm appears the fullest and most unmixed blessing for France. The country has been in a state bordering closely on civil war, with fighting and fiery speech making a plenty and a bloody climax confidently expected.

Paris, which was in a most ugly mood when the deputies went off to Versailles, received them on their homeward journey in the best possible humor and with cries of "Vive Sadi-Carnot," "Vive la Republique." Just now good nature is all over, though the state of affairs may soon change under the influence of Louise Michel, a most wonderful woman, and whose influence is not half understood.

Sadi-Carnot selection is most important as an assurance of peace. Already in the two speeches which he has delivered as president, one to the ministers and heads of parties, and one to the press, he announces his intention of striving to keep France at peace with her neighbors, which means Germany.

The ballot upon which M. Sadi-Carnot was elected stood as follows: M. Sadi-Carnot, 616; Gen. Saussier, 186; M. Ferry, 11; M. de Freycinet, 5; Gen. Appert, 5, and M. Pyst, 1. An immense crowd assembled Saturday evening at the St. Lazare station, the Paris terminus of the railroad from Versailles, to await the arrival of the senators and deputies. Considerable animation is shown upon the boulevards, but there is no disorder. It is apparent that the result of the election gives general satisfaction.

Francois Sadi-Carnot, the newly elected president of the French republic, was born in Limoges, Aug. 11, 1837. He entered the Polytechnic school in 1857, and afterward the Government School of Bridges and



SADI-CARNOT.

Highways. He graduated in 1863 at the top of his class, and after having been for some time secretary to the counsel of the school was made a naval engineer. He was elected representative from Cote-d'Or to the National assembly Feb. 8, 1871. He voted for all measures tending to establish the republic definitely and to adopt the entire constitution. He was in Ferry's cabinet and retired with the other members when that cabinet was dissolved on Nov. 19, 1881. He was re-elected from the department of Cote-d'Or on the Republican ticket on Oct. 4, 1885, and took the portfolio of finance in M. Freycinet's cabinet on Jan. 7, 1886. M. Sadi-Carnot is most famous for his special knowledge of the affairs of the public works. He has translated several of the works of John Stuart Mill.

Before the second ballot was taken the members of the Left met in caucus and M. Ferry announced that he would withdraw his candidacy in favor of M. Sadi-Carnot. M. de Freycinet tendered a similar notification with regard to himself, and the party, at the suggestion of M. Ferry, resolved to support M. Sadi-Carnot.

After the final ballot M. Le Roye, president of the senate, attended by the ministers, went to his private apartment where M. Sadi-Carnot was waiting, and said to him: "I have the honor to inform you that the national assembly has elected you president of the French republic. I congratulate you in the name of congress, and desire to add my personal compliments." M. Rouvier also tendered his congratulations.

The newly elected president replied, thanking the gentlemen for their congratulations and expressing his gratitude to the assembly, "who," he said, "in uniting their suffrages by a favor bore witness to the desire for peace and concord with which republican France is animated. My dearest wish is that this great day may remain present in all minds and hearts. It signifies that the representatives of France can be united and that their common efforts can and must secure a constitution assuring an active, stable government, capable of bestowing on the nation liberty at home and dignity abroad."

Sadi-Carnot then received Gen. Lavo, commander at Versailles, and his staff, afterwards met and shook hands with the representatives of the press, to whom he said he would do all in his power to tranquilize the public mind. The new president and the ministers then took carriages and drove to Paris, the former going direct to the Elysee to take formal possession. He remained there but a short time, when he proceeded to his own residence in front of which was assembled a multitude to tender him joyful greetings. In response to three cheers he appeared at a window and said: "I have you my hearty thanks, citizens, and I look to prove by your regard for order that you are worthy to have a republican government."

At the conclusion of the president's remarks the people cried, "Vive la Republique!" and quietly dispersed.

Nearly all of the Radical newspaper offices were illuminated Saturday night, and there was general rejoicing throughout the city. The revolutionary element can have no further excuse for disorder, and should any arise it will be summarily suppressed.

THE PRIMATE OF IRELAND DEAD.

A Roman Catholic Prelate Famous in Irish Annals.

DUBLIN, Dec. 5.—The Most Rev. Daniel McGettigan, D. D., Roman Catholic archbishop of Armagh and primate of all Ireland, died Saturday. He was born in 1814, and was ordained a priest in 1839. He was the hero of a suit that is famous in the annals of the Irish priesthood. He advised a man to restore some stolen goods. The Orange magistrate got wind of it and summoned him to name the guilty person. He refused, and was sent to the county jail on the charge of compounding a felony. Daniel O'Connell took up the case, and, discovering a flaw in the warrant of committal, had the priest acquitted. Father McGettigan was made assistant bishop of Raphoe in 1857, and archbishop of Armagh in 1869. He was a man of imposing presence, being over six feet in height and broad in proportion.

The Referee Sustained.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—The graduate advisory committee of the Inter Collegiate Football association held an important meeting Saturday night at the Fifth Avenue hotel, at which the disputed ruling of Referee Hancock in the Harvard and Yale game of Thanksgiving day concerning the playing of Corbin, of the Yale team, was considered. It was decided as proper by a vote of 3 to 1.

Two Engines Wrecked.

BORDENTOWN, N. J., Dec. 5.—As extra freight train No. 804 was on its way from Camden to Trenton, on the line of the Amboy division of the Pennsylvania railroad, Saturday morning, one-half mile from here, it ran into the rear end of engine No. 420, with a number of cars attached, which was backing down to the railroad wharf. Both engines and a number of cars were wrecked.

ALMOST every medicine advertised lately claims that it is for the cure of disease of the Kidneys. So many people have been deceived by worthless compounds, that we feel the public should know that this affliction which is a disease of the blood, and is the basis of most diseases, *can be cured*, although many eminent physicians have been compelled to admit that the disease often baffles their skill.

Cann's Kidney Cure, advertised in this paper, cures the disease, and the following reliable citizens referred to have been cured, and therefore prove the merits of this well known medicine: Jesse Orr, of Orr, Painter & Co., Reading, Pa.; John S. Stevens, President Central Trans. Co., Phila.; John H. Jones, Dispatcher, R. R. R., Pottstown, Pa.; E. M. Bruce, Estey Organ Co., 18 No. 7th St., Phila.; W. F. Burr, of Lippincott, Johnston & Co., Cloths, Phila. Circular giving names of many others cured of Bright's Disease, Dropsy, Gravel, Diabetes, &c., at Office, 831 Arch St, Philadelphia. n17 84t 1mdeo

—The fine sheet of ice which covered the planing mill pond was well filled on Friday afternoon, about 150 ladies and gentlemen skimming over the smooth surface. James Hamill, Esq., is a very skillful skater, Charles and Ed. Chambers moved about on the steel runners with ease and grace, and Lee Woodcock acted as if ice was the substance on which he had always lived, moved and had his being. Among the ladies Miss Meek is the most accomplished skater.

Mason & Hamlin Organs.

Mason & Hamlin bid fair to become as famous for their pianos as they have long been for their world renowned organs. The distinguishing feature about the Mason & Hamlin Piano is an important improvement in the method of holding the strings. They are secured by metalic fastenings, instead of by the friction of pins set in wood, as has been the case, and the advantages resulting are highly important. Wonderful beauty and musical quality of tone; far less liability of getting out of tune; greater reliability in trying climates; and greater solidity of construction and durability are secured.

—Gov. Beaver has designated the 26th of January for the execution of David L. King, of Clarion county. Mrs. Dinsmore, the woman in the case, was convicted of complicity in the murder, but a new trial was granted her and a change of venue from Clarion to Venango county was secured. The Supreme Court has passed unfavorably on King's case, but application will probably be made to the Board of Pardons for executive clemency.

The man who started a store and allowed people to take his goods and pay for them such a price as seemed an equivalent to the purchaser has failed. He was about a thousand years too previous for the present state of human conscientiousness.

—Mr. Arthur Brown, son of Edward Brown, Esq., has been quite ill for a few months past, but since going to Baltimore, Md., his health has improved rapidly. We hope the expert medical treatment he is receiving will result in complete recovery.

—We are told that a slugging match took place on Friday afternoon near the nail works. Nine rounds were fought and one of the sluggers was quite appropriately used up. The township authorities may investigate.

—Gorham's latest productions in Sterling Silver are on exhibition at Frank P. Blair's jewelry store. The finest line and the most elegant articles ever exhibited in Bellefonte.

—Bears and other animals which sportsmen are seeking for seem to be about as plenty in this vicinity this year as they have been before in recent years

She Silenced Him at Any Rate.

The following conversation, heard by a reporter on the street last night, is suggestive:

"Are you still tugging away at those gloves of yours?'

"Yes, dear."

"You know it disgusts me to see you walking through the streets making your toilet."

"Does it, dear?"

"Why, do you know that I would just as soon see you pulling on your—stockings in the streets as your gloves?"

"Most men would," was all she said, and he had nothing else to say.

When the world is made over again and the millennium comes, other people's children and other people's cats will certainly be abolished.

TO A SWALLOW-TAIL.

And don't you remember, old coat, old coat,
A silken cloak you carried one night;
Or have you forgotten a red, red rose,
Pinned on your breast by those fingers so white?

Have you forgotten that night, old coat,
With the new soft snow all over the street,
How a cheek, aglow with a love-like bloom,
Just brushed your shoulder, so sweet, so sweet?

There are some bright dreams in the pictured past,
And 'tis they alone that give life its worth,
But the dreams you share, beloved old coat,
Are the brightest dreams I have known on earth

YOU can be cured of your RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA or NERVOUS HEADACHE by using
ATH-LO-PHO-ROS.
TRY IT
Where's the Man that we can't cure.
For years it has been thoroughly tested and is today the only successful remedy for these diseases
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THE ATHLOPHOROS CO 172 WALL ST New York.

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CHEWING TOBACCO
IS INDEED A LUXURY
FINZER'S
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COMES AS NEAR BEING A FINE PIECE OF PLUG TOBACCO AS IT IS POSSIBLE TO MAKE IT
AND IS KNOWN AS A
Standard Brand
AMONG DEALERS
WE ARE SURE THAT ONE TRIAL
WILL CONVINCE YOU OF ITS MERITS
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MONEY to be made. Cut this out and return to us, and we will send you free, something of great value and importance to you, that will start you in business which will bring you in more money right away than anything else in this world. Any one can do the work and live at home. Either sex; all ages. Something new, that just coins money for all workers. We will start you; capital not needed. This is one of the genuine, important chances of a lifetime. Those who are ambitious and enterprising will not delay. Grand outfit free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine. feb11 1y D&W

Railroads

BALD EAGLE VALLEY RAILROAD.—Time Table, November 14, 1887.

WESTWARD	Exp A M	Mail P M.
Leave Lock Haven	9 00	3 4
Flemington	9 05	3 45
Mill Hall	9 09	3 48
Beech Creek	9 25	4 03
Eagleville f	9 30	4 08
Howard	9 44	4 22
Mount Eagle f	9 54	4 32
Curtin	10 01	4 38
Milesburg	10 12	4 48
Bellefonte	10 25	5 00
Milesburg	10 35	5 10
Snow Shoe Int.	10 38	5 14
Unionville	10 48	5 24
Julian	11 59	5 35
Martha	11 09	5 47
Port Matilda	11 19	5 56
Hannah f	11 26	6 05
Fowler f	11 29	6 08
Dix f	11 32	6 11
Bald Eagle	11 38	6 19
Vail	11 43	6 24
Arrive at Tyrone	11 58	6 37
EASTWARD	P. M.	
Leave Tyrone	7 15	8 10
East Tyrone	7 22	8 17
Vail	7 28	8 20
Bald Eagle	7 33	8 25
Dix f	7 39	8 30
Fowler f	7 42	8 32
Hannah f	7 46	8 36
Port Matilda	7 55	8 48
Martha	8 05	8 51
Julian	8 15	8 59
Unionville	8 25	9 10
Snow Shoe Int.	8 35	9 18
Milesburg	8 39	9 22
Bellefonte	8 49	9 32
Milesburg	9 01	9 47
Curtin	9 11	10 01
Mount Eagle f	9 17	10 06
Howard	9 27	10 16
Eagleville f	9 40	10 30
Beech Creek	9 45	10 35
Mill Hall	10 01	10 50
Flemington f	10 05	10 54
Arrive at Lock Haven	10 10	11 00

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE R. R.—Time Table in effect on and after Nov. 13th, 1887.
Leaves Snow Shoe at 6:45 a m; arrives at Bellefonte at 8:4 a m.
Leaves Bellefonte 9.42 a m., arrives at Snow Shoe 11.50 a m
Leaves Snow Shoe 3.15 p m., arrives at Bellefonte 5.29 p m
Leaves Bellefonte at 8:05 p m; arrives at Snow Shoe at 10:09 p m.
S S BLAIR, General Sup't

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD Time Table, Nov. 13th, 1887.

WESTWARD.	Mixed. P. M.	Mixed A. M
Leave Scotia	12 15	5 00
Fairbrook	12 40	5 20
Penn's Furnace	1 05	5 40
Hostler f	1 11	5 50
Marengo f	1 17	5 55
Loverville f	1 23	6 00
Furnace Road f	1 27	6 10
Dungarvin	1 30	6.13
Warriors Mark	1 50	6 25
Pennington	2 07	6 40
Weston Mill f	2 20	6 59
L. and T. June	2 26	6 55
Tyrone	2 35	6 58
EASTWARD.	Mixed. P. M.	Mixed. A. M
Leave Tyrone	4 30	9 20
L. & T. June	4 34	9 25
Weston Mill f	4 40	9 28
Pennington	4 55	9 43
Warriors Mark	5 05	9 58
Dungarvin	5.17	10.09
Furnace Road f	5 20	10 12
Loverville f	5 26	10 16
Marengo f	5 30	10 22
Hostler f	5 40	10 38
Penn's Furnace	5 50	10 44
Fairbrook	6 05	11 03
Scotia	6 25	11 30

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE R. R.—BELLEFONTE, NITTANY AND LEMONT R. R. To take effect Nov. 20th, 1887.

Dis. Westward					Eastward		
	a.m.	p.m.			a.m.	a.m.	p.m
.0	5.50	1.30		MONTANDON	5 30	9.10	5.45
1.5	6.15	1 40	Ar.	LEWISBURG	Lv 5.20	9.00	5.35
1.8	6.18	1 40	Lv.	LEWISBURG	Ar	9.00	5.35
5.4	6.24	1.48		Biehl f		8.51	5.26
6.8	6.30	1.55		Vicksburg f		8 45	5.20
10.7	6.41	2.05		MIFFLINBURG		8.35	5.08
13.1	6.48	2.11		Barber f		8.29	5.01
14.2	6.54	2.16		Swengle f		8.24	4.56
16.1	6.56	2.20		Millmont		8.22	4. 3
18.6	7.05	2.30		LAURELTON		8.13	4.43
23.5	7.12	2.37		Pardee f		8.01	4.30
24.7	7.15	2.40		Weixer f		7.57	4.24
28.9	7.3	2.55		Cherry Run f		7.48	4.16
32.2	7.40	3.03		Paddy Mt. Tunnel f		7.40	4.08
33 9	7.45	3.09		Fowler f		7.36	3.57
36.6	7.52	3.15		Coburn		7.27	3.55
39 6	7.58	3.25		Zerby f		7.19	3 45
43.4	8.16	3.35		Rising Springs		7.10	3.35
46.2	8 18	3.45		Penn's Cave f		7.00	3.27
49.2	8.25	3.54		CENTRE HALL		6.52	3.20
51.6	8.33	3/9		Gregg f		6.43	3.12
54.6	8 42	4.08		Linden Hall		6.36	3.05
56.7	8 48	4.15		OAK HALL		6.30	3.00
58.8	8.52	4.19		LEMONT		6.25	2.55
60.2	8.59	4.25		Dale Summit f		6.20	2.50
63.9	9.09	4.35		Pleasant Gap f		6.10	2.40
65.2	9.14	4.41		Axeman f		6.04	2.34
67.4	9.20	4.45		BELLEFONTE		6.00	2.30

CHAS E. PUGH ..... General Manager
ROBERT NEILSON ..... General Superintendent
E. B. WESTFALL ..... Superintendent

BELLEFONTE AND BUFFALO RUN RAILROAD.—To take effect Monday, Oct. 17, 1887.

EASTWARD.			STATIONS.		WESTWARD.	
No. 4.	No. 2.	Dis.		Dis.	No. 1	No. 3
P. M.	A. M				A. M	P. M
6 19	9 14	18.	Ar. Bellefte. Lv	0	6 30	3 30
6 09	8 59	14.7	Hastings, F	3.2	6 47	3 43
6 00	8 52	12 5	Hunters	5.5	6 48	3 50
5 56	8 47	11.2	Fillmore	6.8	6 51	3 55
5 51	8 42	10.	Sellers, F	8.	6 58	4 0
5 46	8 36	8.	Waddles	10.	7 04	4 06
5 25	8 11	3.2	Thompson, F	14.8	7 26	4 37
5 20	8 07	2.	Krumrine	16.	7 30	4 37
5 13	8 00	0.	State College,	18.	7 36	4 43

Trains will stop at stations marked F when signal is given or notice to Conductor.
Trains 2 and 4 connect with Trains East and West on Bald Eagle Valley Railroad and Snow Shoe Branch.
THOMAS A. SHOEMAKER, Sup't.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—(Philadelphia and Erie Division.)—On and after Nov. 13th, 1887:

WESTWARD.			
ERIE MAIL leaves	Philadelphia	11 25	p m
" "	Harrisburg	3 30	a m
" "	Williamsport	7 10	a m
" "	Jersey Shore	7 35	a m
" "	Lock Haven	7 58	a m
" "	Renovo	8 50	a m
" arr at	Erie	4 00	p m
NIAGARA EXP. leaves	Philadelphia	7 40	a m
" "	Harrisburg	11 25	a m
" arr. at	Williamsport	2 15	p m
" "	Lock Haven	3 30	p m
" "	Renovo	4 30	p m
" "	Kane	8 35	p m
Passengers by this train arrive in	Bellefonte at	5 00	p m
FAST LINE leaves	Philadelphia	11 50	a m
"	Harrisburg	3 45	p m
"	Williamsport	7 10	p m
" arr at	Lock Haven	8 02	p m
"	Renovo	9 00	p m
SUNDAY MAIL leaves	Phil'a	4 30	a m
" " "	Harrisburg	7 40	a m
" " "	W'm'sport	10 35	a m
" " "	Lock Haven	11 35	a m
" arr. at	Renovo	12 30	p m
EASTWARD.			
Sea Shore EXPRESS leaves	L. Haven	7 05	a m
" " "	Jersey Shore	7 35	a m
" " "	W'm'sp't	8 15	a m
" " arr. at	Harrisb'g	11 30	a m
" " "	Phila'phia	3 15	p m
DAY EXP leaves	Kane	6 25	a m
" "	Renovo	10 20	a m
" "	Lock Haven	11 15	a m
"	Williamsport	12 20	p m
" arr at	Harrisburg	3 13	p m
" "	Philadelphia	6 50	a m
ERIE MAIL leaves	Erie	2 45	p m
" "	Renovo	11 00	p m
" "	Lock Haven	11 58	p m
"	Williamsport	1 25	a m
" arr at	Harrisburg	4 20	a m
" "	Philadelphia	8 25	a m
RENOVO ACN leaves	Renovo daily	4 05	p m
" arrives at	Harrisb'g	9 30	p m
" "	Philadelphia	4 25	a m

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West, and Day Express East make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. trains.
Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R.; at Corry with R. I. & W. N. E. at Emporium with B., N. Y. & P. R. R. and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.
ROBERT NEILSON Gen'l Supt.

Miscellaneous.

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DR. W. J. BROWN, of Woodbine, Kentucky, says: "I always prescribe PARKER'S CHOLERA DROPS for Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cramps, Cholera Morbus, etc. It answers every purpose for which it is put up."
PHILIP COOK, Selma, Kansas, says: "I shall never be without PARKER'S CHOLERA DROPS. They saved me of a case of Colic which had doubled me up with pain."
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A Radical Cure for Nervous Debility, Organic Weakness and Physical Decay in Young or Middle Aged Men. Tested for Eight Years in many thousand cases they absolutely restore prematurely aged and broken down men to the full enjoyment of perfect and full Manly Strength and Vigorous Health.

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Avoid the imposition of pretentious remedies for these troubles, and all Quacks, whose only aim is to obtain their victims. Take a SURE REMEDY that HAS CURED thousands, does not interfere with attention to business, or cause pain or inconvenience in any way. Founded on scientific medical principles. By direct application to the seat of disease its specific influences felt without delay. The natural functions of the human organism restored. The wasted animating elements of life are given back, the patient becomes a mental and rapidly gains both strength and health

TREATMENT.—One Month, $2. Two Mos. $3. Three, $7

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"BILL ARP'S" JOY
UPON READING
MILLENNIAL DAWN,
THE
"PLAN OF THE AGES."

FOOD AND COMFORT FOR ALL THINKERS

READ HIS COMMENTS.

(From Atlanta Constitution.)

A kind lady has sent me a book of 350 pages called "Millennial Dawn," published by the Tower Publishing Co., in Pittsburg, Pa., which will, I believe, awaken the thinking world. I see that its sale is already over twenty five thousand. It is impossible to read this book without loving the writer and pondering his wonderful solution of the great mysteries that have troubled us all our lives. There is hardly a family to be found that has not lost some loved one who died outside the church—outside the plan of salvation and if Calvinism be true outside of all hope and inside of eternal torment and despair. We smother our feelings and turn away from the horrible picture. We dare not deny the faith of our fathers, and yet can it be possible that the good mother and her wandering child are forever separated—forever and forever?

I believe it is the rigidity of these teachings that makes atheists and infidels and skeptics—makes Christians unhappy and brings their gray hairs down in sorrow to the grave—a lost child, a lost soul!

Let us see how many lost souls. The geographers give the world a present population of fourteen hundred million, of whom only one hundred and sixteen million are Christians,—that is, who live in Christian countries. Of these, only sixteen million are adult members of the church; and of these, about one million walk not after the flesh but after the spirit. That is a beautiful picture.—Only one million of truly good, pious Christian people in all the world, and thirteen hundred and ninety nine millions who are elected to be eternally damned. Add to these figures one hundred and forty two billions, who have already lived and died in the ages past, and if all these are damned, it does look like God's plan of salvation was a miserable failure. He gets one soul for glory while Satan captures thousands.

This wonderful book teaches that trial is yet to come—that all are to rise from the dead when Christ comes, that He will offer His salvation to all people; not only to the living, but to those who rise from the dead. His kingdom will be supported by the saints and by good people everywhere, and the mother will have another chance to reclaim her wandering child and bring him unto the kingdom. This wonderful book makes no assertions that are not well sustained by the Scriptures. It is built up stone by stone, and upon every stone is the text, and it becomes a pyramid of God's love, and mercy, and wisdom. There is nothing in the Bible that the author denies or doubts, but there are many texts that he throws a flood of light upon that seems to uncover its dark and gloomy meaning. I see that editors of leading journals, and many orthodox ministers of different denominations, have indorsed it and have confessed to this new and comforting light that has dawned upon the interpretation of God's book. Then let every man read and ponder and take comfort, for we are all prisoners of hope. This is an age of advanced thought and more thinking is done than ever before,—men dare to think now. Light—more light, is the watchword.

BILL ARP.

The truths set forth in the above described work so benefitted me, so opened my eyes to God's great, just, loving, wise plan, and so opened the Bible before me, that with others who have read and been caused to see, I have concluded to spend such means and strength as I possess in passing this cup of refreshing truth to other thirsty souls. To this end I am *loaning this book*, postage prepaid, to all who will promise a careful reading of it and to pay return postage. The above came voluntarily and unexpectedly from Mr. "Arp's" pen after reading the book, sent him by me, and is well matched by hundreds of letters from people in every station of life. I want every *intelligent*, thinking man and woman to read the book, for as "Arp" truly says, "It is impossible to read this book without loving the author [Doubtless God through the writer was the real *Author* of the plan unfolded,] and pondering his wonderful solution of the great mysteries that have troubled us all our lives."

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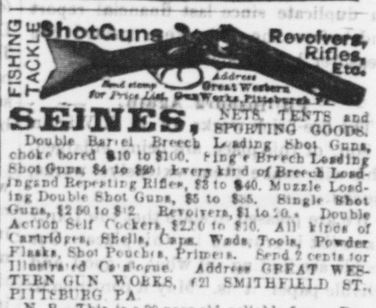

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19 47 3m 225 South Sixth St., Phila., Pa.

ADDITIONAL LOCAL NEWS

"We've won your suit," the lawyer said
And gleefully rubbed his pate,
"And what are your charges, sir?" they said:
"Oh merely the saved estate!"

—The last month of the year is here.

—Girls, it is only one month until leap year.

—The boys are searching for their skates.

—The Attorney General has decided that a woman cannot be a Notary Public.

—Frank Higgins, of Poe Mills, is suffering from the effects of a broken arm.

—Millheim has a creamery, conducted by Daniel Hoy. Establishments of this kind are becoming numerous.

—One of the most impressive facts in connection with the present court is the new hat worn by Clement Dale, Esq.

—The twelve great manufactures of Bessemer steel announce that they will close their establishments indefinitely.

—A horse driven by Perry Stover, of Coburn, knocked him down and stepped on his breast, inflicting painful injuries.

—Sullivan and Mitchell have been matched to fight, but what Sullivan is longing for is to meet Smith in the fistic arena.

—George W. Travis, a prominent citizen of Spruce Creek, was stricken with apoplexy on Monday of last week and died on Tuesday.

—The time for the regular meeting of the Bellefonte cadets is changed from Wednesday evening to Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock.

—The loss from the burning of Justin J. Pie & Co's. foundry and machine shop, at Osceola, on Tuesday morning of last week, is about $15,000. Insurance $10,000.

—A European Anarchist arrived in New York city a few days ago. His name is not given, but he is said to be an excellent linguist and a man of high attainments.

—John Ardell, Jr., left on Friday morning to attend the funeral of his father, who resided in Cohoctan, New York State, and whose death occurred on Wednesday night.

—We have not yet heard of two hogs slaughtered this season, the weight of which equaled that of the two porkers butchered by Mr. John Shadle, of this place, viz., 804 pounds.

—Someone recently placed a genuine bomb or a bogus bomb under the Renovo *News* office and frightened Editor Dwyer so much that he has not been able to keep his hat on his head since.

—About twenty ladies were entertained at supper on Thursday evening by Mrs. John T. Johnston. The *menu* was elaborate and elegant. The gathering was in honor of Mrs. T. R. Reynolds.

—While a clergyman is all right he is a minister or clerical gentleman in the newspaper. When he makes a notable break of any kind he is a "parson." In like manner, a gentleman becomes "an individual" and an esteemed contemporary develops into a "sheet."

—"Mugg's Landing," on Wednesday evening, was enjoyed by a large audience. It is one of the strongest and most entertaining combinations that have ever visited here. Fun and genius are apparent in every action and sentence which mark the progress of the performance.

—Miss Amanda Yearick, a lady living at Coleville, died on Thursday morning at the home of Abram Sweitzer, a relative, in Coleville. Her death was caused by heart disease. She was 35 years of age, well known and highly respected. The funeral services occurred on Saturday at 1 o'clock p. m.

—There was almost a fire, a day or two ago, in the parlor of Mr. Joseph Cedar's home. It was caused by a defective flue and from a fire built in Mr. Lewin's side of the building. It had burned quite a long time before it was discovered. By prompt efforts what might have been a disastrous conflagration was averted.

—The coal agents of the Pennsylvania railroad and the officials of the Reading coal and iron company held meetings last week and decided that no advances should be made in the price of coal for December. There will also be no advance made in the selling price of coal for outside shipment during December.

—Our excellent friend, Mr. Bord Valentine, is still engaged in the insurance business, although he is now connected with the Weaver & Dinges agency, having given up the agency which he conducted a long time in his name. He is popular and energetic and will make himself very valuable to the new firm.

—Mr. Joseph Beezer, an old resident of Spring Creek, died suddenly on Thursday morning, it is supposed from a stroke of apoplexy, under which, on account of his age, he speedily succumbed, he being 85 years old. The funeral will take place from his late residence to morrow (Saturday) morning at 9 o'clock, the interment to be in the Catholic cemetery.

—This item, written from Tyrone to the Altoona *Tribune*, may be of some interest: "A party of capitalists from Pittsburgh are looking for a location in this neighborhood for the purpose of building a blast furnace. Any one knowing of location suitable for such an enterprise which can be obtained at reasonable price, will please communicate with this office."

Expensive Oats.

CONCLUSION OF THE CASE OF COMMONWEALTH VS. IRVIN GRAY.

As was said by Mr. Spangler in his address to the jury on Wednesday, four bushels of oats, valued at about $1 20, have cost in the neighborhood of $700, all because of the case in court which began on Tuesday afternoon and also the proceedings on the matter which have taken place at various times since the alleged larceny was committed.

Among the witnesses on Wednesday afternoon was Dr. Tobin, Stormstown's well-known physician. He remarked that Howard Conley had made admissions to him regarding the falsity of the evidence he (Howard) had at first given While in medical attendance at Gray's home he had looked from the window to see if the rail pile was in view from that place. He could see it.

W. S. Gray and Samuel T. Gray gave evidence as the distance of the rail pile from Irvin Gray's house. The latter had measured it and said that it is 274 perches and 6 links. John W. Gray affirmed.

Lillie MacDivitt, John I. Gray and Geo. S. Gray affirmed that there was sunshine for from fifteen minutes to half an hour on the morning that the two men were said to have been seen at the rail pile.

Then the defendant and Mina Goheen gave evidence as to a meeting between the defendant and the prosecutor. They agreed that Mr. Way offered to compromise for $300, which Irvin refused, saying he was innocent and did not consider a compromise proper.

The prosecutor was put on the stand and said that Gray wanted to compromise chiefly to save his father from vexation and worry. 'Squire J. H. Lever narrated what had been said to him by Howard Conley.

Jacob Griffin, William Bailey and Emory Marfield agreed that Saturday, the 30th of April, was cloudy and foggy.

The concluding witnesses were George S. Gray and John W. Gray, who made statements as to what Squire Lever had said.

At five minutes before 4 o'clock the testimony closed and the counsel were given an hour each to argue the case.

J. L. Spangler, Esq., argued for the defense.

Ex-Judge Orvis argued for the Commonwealth very ably and closely confining himself to the evidence.

The Judge's charge was not given until after supper. It was a half hour in length and a learned exposition of the law bearing on the subject.

IRVIN GRAY ACQUITTED.

After the court had been called a half hour this morning the jury in the Irvin Gray case came into court and delivered the verdict, which was simply, "not guilty." The court called the young man forward and told him to be careful of what company he should keep in the future.

A large amount of business was very quickly dispatched.

Commonwealth vs. Catharine Haas. Defendant pleaded guilty on one count, nolle pros as to the other.

Commonwealth vs. Daniel Fleisher. Nolle pros on payment of costs.

Commonwealth against James Pierpoint. Defendant made an agreement in writing to change location of road.

Commonwealth vs. Robert P. Barnes, selling cider on Sunday. Pleaded guilty.

Commonwealth vs. Charles Boas, assault and battery. Pleaded guilty.

Commonwealth vs. William Lanaghan, arrested for being a tramp. He said he was endeavoring to obtain work, but diligent inquiry on the part of the prosecution showed that he had not asked for work in this vicinity. He was again committed to jail.

Commonwealth vs. Robert P. Barnes. The defendant was represented by D. F. Fortney, Esq., who said that the defendant was unaware of having committed an offense. Sentence—$25 fine, costs of prosecution and fifteen days imprisonment.

CIVIL LIST.

The Commonwealth witnesses were discharged from further attendance at court and the civil case first called for trial was that of P. G. Meek against Wm. V. Emery, Gibbons, Somers, etc.

This was also a famous case at one time, the defendants being charged with tearing down a political poster and breaking the windows of the Democratic Watchman office.

—Here is an interesting business item from the Altoona *Tribune* of Wednesday: "The Biabaker coal company, whose principal office is to be in Harrisburg, was chartered on Tuesday, of this week, with a capital of $500,000. Robert H. Coleman, the Lebanon millionaire, Adjutant General Hastings and J. L. Spangler, of Bellefonte, have each 1,550 shares of stock, and Gilbert A. Beaver, son of the Governor, 490. The remaining ten shares have been subscribed by Abraham Hess, of Lebanon, and W. F. Reeder, of Bellefonte. The coal of the company is to be mined in Cambria county.

Heavy Hogs.

Mr. John Shadle, one of the teamsters employed at Mr. Lawrence Brown's coal yard, killed two porkers on Wednesday, the combined weight of which can be said to be "up, way up, terribly up." This pair of "grunters" tipped the scales at 804 pounds. Let us hear from something heavier, or else we will announce John as the champion pork raiser of this vicinity.

Thief Captured.

Charles Gorman was arrested by an officer in Harrisburg on Monday, says the Tyrone *Daily Herald*, on suspicion of larceny. He had in his possession a loaded revolver, half a dozen teaspoons with the initials "E. C. H.," a pair of gold ear drops, a breast pin set with garnets, a gold cuff button, a gold stud and a bunch of keys. He was held for a hearing, and a *Herald* reporter getting word of the arrest and knowing that the articles enumerated corresponded with some of the goods stolen Saturday evening from the residence of Engineer E. Henderson, he at once hunted up Officer Snyder and together they went up to Mr. Henderson's residence and laid the matter before him. Officer Snyder was at once authorized to telegraph to Harrisburg and have the man held until he come after him. He at once attended to this and received an answer to come on, that his man was safe. Accordingly Mr. Snyder left on Day Express armed with a warrant issued by 'Squire W. F. Taylor and a list of the goods stolen, so far as could be given. He expected to be able to get back to Tyrone with his prisoner at 8:25 Tuesday evening.

A telegram from Harrisburg says Charles A Gorman or German of Pittsburg, went into Tausig's pawn-broker-shop Monday morning and tried to sell silver spoons marked "E. C. H." Mr. Tausig telephoned for a policeman, who soon appeared, whereupon German, with an oath, threw the heavy package of spoons at the broker, missing him. He then drew a revolver and tried to shoot Tausig, but the officer held him. He is supposed to belong to a gang who have been operating in western Pennsylvania.

A New Parlor Game.

From an Exchange.

A new game has been devised by the young ladies, which bids fair to become very popular. At one end of the parlor or hall is placed an inclined board with a square hole in it. Standing at the other end—and the further away from the board the more fun there is in the game—the players pitch ten bean bags towards the hole. A regular score is kept, and if the ten bags fall into the hole it counts 100, or ten for each bag. Another bag, double the usual size, is also provided and if this also is thrown into the square opening it adds 20, making 120 the highest possible score. Should any of the bags remain on the board they count five points apiece, but for every bag that is thrown upon or falls to the floor five points are subtracted. The big bag, or Jumbo, counts double, or ten in each case. Many young society ladies have become quite expert in pitching the little bags and show excellent skill in accurately ganging the distance and the strength necessary to be exerted. In most cases the bags are made of gaily colored ticking, Jumbo being individualized by material of a different pattern, but a few young ladies have taken pains to have handsomely embroidered receptacles for the beans. The board is generally of plain wood, polished, about two feet wide and three feet long and nine or ten inches high at its greatest distance from the ground. The hole is about five inches square and the smaller bags a little larger. Jumbo contains a pint of beans and the other bags half that quantity. Prizes are offered to those making the highest scores.

Milesburg Items.

An attempt was made to steal a valuable mare belonging to Dr. F. G. Mattern. It was taken some time in the night, but about 10 o'clock the next morning it returned riderless and with bridle broken.

Mr. Orris is about again.

Mr. George Campbell has accepted an agency from one of the best firms in Philadelphia

All the stores in Milesburg were closed on Thanksgiving.

Miss Minnie Reese is again sick.

Mr. Howard Carter, who only last week had his head injured, has met with another accident in the shape of a sprained ankle.

Mr. Frank McMullen of Tangletown, one of the suburbs of Milesburg, moved to Buffalo Run Valley, where he will keep a boarding house.

—The Minnesota legislature was recently opened with an extempore prayer, composed by a reverend member, from which the following is an extract: "And now, dear Lord, bless the reporters, whose nimble pens catch every word almost before it is uttered. Like Thyself, they are omnipresent and almost omnipotent. If we take the wings of the morning and fly to the uttermost parts of the earth, they are there. They meet us in the jungles of Africa, they waylay us in the solitary canyons of Colorado and when at length we find the latitude of the magnetic pole, behold they are there. May their light and goodness be equal to their power and in the general assembly of heaven let no reporter be excluded."

LEGAL DECISION.

MEEK VS. EMERY—ALLISON VS. PENN'A RAILROAD COMPANY.

The first week of court was notable for what it is hoped is the final settlement of questions which have been agitating the community for a long time. There was the acquittal of John Beezer and also of Irvin Gray, and on Friday, the trouble which was caused on the occasion of the visit of James G. Blaine to this place in October, 1886, received what we hope is its final quietus at the hands and heads of twelve good citizens of the county.

The case brought by Mr. P. Gray Meek against Mr. William Emery, and Messrs. Gibbons, Eaves and Somers was, we believe, one of trespass, for damages sustained to his property in that occasion It was conducted, on the main, in good spirit, nothing of an especially bitter or acrimonious character being said by either party, showing that the political feeling evoked in that exciting campaign has vanished.

D. F. Fortney, Esq., was Mr. Meek's attorney. The only one of the defendants who appeared was Mr. Emery. Among the witnesses was Mr. Meek, Mr. Youngman, Mr. Pearlstein, Capt. Montgomery, Detective Mullen, Sheriff Walker, James Potter, L. T. Munson, Mr. Emery, Policemen Garis and Folk. Some gave evidence regarding the events of that day and others only as to the cost of repairing damages. The case began about ten a. m. on Thursday and all the evidence was in by four o'clock p. m. Then J. W. Gephart and D. F. Fortney, Esqs, each occupied a half hour in impressing the principal facts on the jury. Judge Furst's charge displayed wonderful legal discrimination and fairness. He said that compensation could be allowed only for direct damages to the glass, window sash, paper, paint, carpet, etc. Consequential damages would not be legal in this case. Interest for one year would be but fair. The jury retired and rendered a verdict Friday morning.

J. C. Harper and D. F. Fortney, Esq. took seats at one table and the Messrs. Evan and John Blanchard at the other and the case of Judge William Allison vs. The Pennsylvania R. R. Company began. Mr. Allison sues for pay for stone which he delivered to the railroad company during the years 1876, '77, '78 and '79. He testified to having received one or two payments. All the stone was hauled from his field to the land of the railroad company during the winter and in sleds.

During the afternoon William Lanaghan, the tramp, was brought into court and fined $1, costs of prosecution and sent to jail for ten days, after the expiration of which he is to get work or leave this part of the country.

WHAT MR. MEEK WILL RECEIVE.

The jury, after quite a long time spent in arithmetical calculations, decided that the exact amount to which Mr. Meek is entitled is $26.26.

Friday morning the civil case of Judge Allison vs. The Penn'a R. R. Company was resumed and several witnesses were examined to show how much stone had been but on the pile and what stone had been taken away and by whom it was taken.

—District Attorney Meyer is gifted with a memory of most remarkable retentiveness and reliability. This is evidenced when he examines witnesses. Without reference to notes he can remember exactly what they say and thus the more easily discover whether each separate part of their testimony agrees. It was also shown when he informed the court as to what settlement had been made of the various offences which he was prosecuting. He seemed to be able, with great rapidity and correctness and without refering to any notes, to tell the Court exactly what was the present, past and what will be the future condition of these miscreants. It was easy, in these instances, too, for an ordinary person to become mixed, because some had been married and some not and there were other confusing circumstances which it is unnecessary to mention; but Judge Furst and the District Attorney waded through the deep mire of the criminal list in double quick time.

—At the Opera House recently, there was something to please an audience and there certainly was an audience well pleased. "Mugg's Landing" was fully up to expectation, rather beyond. The characters were all strong and each one a good *lead*. The play was well set and admirably produced for a small stage. Miss Victoria Temple needs no comparison with any subrette on the American stage. She is herself original and accomplished, a songstress *par excellence*, in every feature a finished actress. Notwithstanding there was much in town to draw away from the Opera House, Mugg's Landing Co. might well be satisfied with the character of the house they played to in point of numbers and appreciation. A return date would be highly satisfactory.

—From the Tyrone correspondent of the Altoona *Tribune* we learn that the English Lutheran congregation of Gatesburg, this county, will dedicate their church on Sunday, December 11. Service will begin at 10 o'clock a. m. Rev. A. J. Mengis, D. D., of Philadelphia, will officiate. He will deliver a lecture the Saturday evening previous, and will also preach on Sunday evening. He will be assisted by Rev. David Warner, the pastor in charge, and it is also expected that Rev. Isaac Kreider, of Bellwood, and his brother, Rev. Samuel Kreider, of Westmoreland county, will be present and take part. All are cordially invited to attend.

Skating.

From the Daily News of Friday.

The chances at this writing are that the skating, for a period at least, will be good, though in this uncertain climate it is impossible to state positively what an hour will bring forth. It may change from smiles to tears, from calm to storm.

Wednesday night froze the planing mill pond all the way across; but we do not believe that only one night rendered the ice safe and we suppose that few ventured on it. But Thursday night was another freezer and probably the ice is safe to-day. This is important to a large part of the population of Bellefonte as the inhabitants include numerous skillful and graceful ice artists.

Among the most prominent and enthusiastic of these Knights of the Steel Runners are Prof. James P. Hughes and his pupils. From time immemorial, in this community, the Academy teachers and pupils have taken the lead in the sport. We infer that the Principal considers that, next to hunting, skating is the best sport, and annually, as soon as ice will permit, marshals his student hosts on the glassy surface of the pond.

Quite likely the High School students will be rivals this year in the art of executing difficult figures on the smooth surface. During a brief period the fancy skater is monarch of all the ice he surveys. He can make himself, while the ice lasts, the centre of observation and admiration. If he can take long and graceful sweeps while on one skate, or carve out geometrical figures and demonstrate propositions with his steel runners, without once losing his equilibrum or permitting his feet to attain a greater attitude than his head—if he can do these things, we say, he will be admired and admirable. If a lady can do this she will be simply an ice queen—a sylph of the first (ice) water. The individual who starts out with all the confidence of an elephant and suddenly finds himself skating on his ear instead of the runners, suffers some pain and is laughed at. But slight objections of this kind should not deter the honest seeker for sport, for his comforting thought may be that probably the best skater present once went through a similar discouraging experience.

Unionville Items.

Butchering and packing away winter meat is the order of the day in this locality.

Owen Underwood and his Dicks run hunting party have captured four deer and some of them are in pursuit of more game.

B. Rich and party have gone to Rich camp on Benner's run and will make it lively for the deer in that locality.

A certain young man of this place was probably scared out of a year's growth one day this week while out in the woods a mile or more from town looking for wild turkeys Suddenly a wild cat jumped from a high rock to the ground by his side and left for other parts. He was so horrified that he forgot he had a gun until the animal was out of sight and a man who was hauling wood came to his rescue.

Our borough fathers are about to extend their borders and take in a few families on the South side of the creek.

Dr. J. M. Blair is again quite poorly and but little hope is entertained of his recovery. J. T. Barton, efficient clerk in T. E. Griest's store, has been unable for duty for a few days on account of rheumatism.

The literary society organized by the grammar school expects to have a Christmas entertainment to aid them in getting an organ for the school room, which would give many moments of pleasant recreation from the usual rotine of study.

The minister who showed the farmers how to raise corn last spring has already got his lot ploughed for the next spring crop; therefore, is timely.

J.

A Railroad Problem.

The following, called a railroad problem, is going the rounds: A freight train one mile in length stopped with the caboose just opposite the depot. The conductor got orders to move his train to the next station, which was just five miles distant. He gave the engineer the order to move, which the latter did while the conductor walked over ahead on top of the cars and got there just as the engine arrived at the next station, where he got off. The question is, how far did we walk; or as he was walking during the entire five miles, did he ride at all?

—How many people live beyond not only the average age, but beyond even the greatest age which the Sacred Writings allot to man! It is almost an every day occurence for deaths to occur of people more than eighty years of age. Among such aged people we record the death of Mrs. Cathrine Smull, widow of Henry Smull, late of Rebersburg. Her death occurred on Thursday, November 24. Her age was 81 years and 28 days.

An Approaching Social Event.

On the evening of Thursday, December 15, an elegant social gathering will be held in the Bush House, under the auspices of the Bellefonte Club. The patronesses on that occasion will be: Mrs. T. R. Reynolds, Mrs. W. R. Teller, Mrs. Judge Rhoads, Mrs. General Hastings, Mrs. George Jackson and Mrs. Cameron Burnside.

The committee consists of Messrs. J. M. Dale, A. S. Harris and George L. Jackson.

A brilliant company, music and dancing will distinguish the event.

A man who has practiced medicine for 40 years ought to know salt from sugar; read what he says:

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 10, 1887.

Messrs. F. J. Cheney & Co.—Gentlemen:—I have been in the general practice of medicine for most 40 years, and would say that in all my practice and experience, have never seen a preparation that I could prescribe with as much confidence of success as I can Hall Catarrh Cure, manufactured by you. Have prescribed it a great many times and its effect is wonderful, and would say in conclusion that I have yet to find a case of Catarrh that it would not cure, if they would take it according to directions.

Yours truly,
L. L. GORSUCH, M. D.
Office 215 Summit-st.

We will give $100 for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured with Hall's Catarrh Cure. Taken internally.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75 cts.

Letter List.

Following is a complete list of the letters remaining in the postoffice at Bellefonte, Centre county, Penn'a, November 28, 1887:

Mrs. Aggie Beichner, Samuel Brown, Mrs. Annie Crownover, Samuel Hall, James Hannon, W. T. Henderson, Ed. Johnson, Thos. T. Lockart, Jacob V. Miller, Mrs. Henry Miller, Sheridan Rossman, Mrs. Julia Scimb, Harvey Showers, William Somsall, Miss Jennie Tate, Thomas Taylor.

Persons inquiring for letters named in the above list will please say advertised.

JAS. H. DOBBINS, P. M.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after testing its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human sufferings, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this receipt, in German, French or English, with full direction for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 149 *Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.* 1911yeow

—Little Round Top hill, north of this borough, was brightened all the way up the side to its peak, on Thursday evening, by a fire, burning briskly. Early in the evening, before the moon was up, it stood out beautifully, with a back ground of dark blue sky. The moon soon came upon the scene, somewhat dimming its radiance. The fire must have been started by hunters who were there. Mr McCafferty, who has lived for a score of years in plain view of this mountain, said that he never before saw a fire on it at this time of year.

DON'T

Let that cold of yours run on. You think it is a light thing. But it may run into catarrh. Or into pneumonia. Or consumption.

Catarrh is disgusting. Pneumonia is dangerous. Consumption is death itself.

The breathing apparatus must be kept healthy and clear of all obstructions and offensive matter. Otherwise there is trouble ahead.

All the diseases of these parts, head, nose, throat, bronchical tubes and lungs, can be delightfully and entirely cured by the use of Boschee's German Syrup. If you don't know this already thousands and thousands of people can tell you. They have been cured by it, and know how it is themselves. Bottle only 75 cts. Ask any druggist.

—It is rumored that Mr. A. G. Morris, of Tyrone, will move to this place, bring his family along and make Bellefonte his future home. The young man who sends daily communications from Tyrone to the Altoona *Tribune* hopes that Mr. Morris will not do so, but we hope he will. Bellefonte is just the place for an active, progressive citizen like Mr. Morris and it is a charming place for a home, anyway. Mr. Morris, come and welcome.

I give honor to whom it is due. Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy cured me of Bright's disease and Gravel. Four of the best physicians had failed to relieve me. I have recommended it to scores of people with like success, and know it will cure all who try it.—Mrs. E. P. Mizner, Burg Hill, O. Send 2-cent stamp to Dr. David Kennedy, Rondout, N. Y., for book how to cure Kidney, Liver and Blood Disorders. Mention this paper.

—Editor Dwyer, of the Renovo *News*, admits that had the bomb exploded, which was placed beneath the steps of his office, it would not have caused any very great damage. But, nevertheless, he is making considerable to-do about the comparatively harmless affair and offers a reward of $50 for the discovery of the fellow who placed it there. He must have been frightened.

Bellefonte Republican,

EDWARD T. TUTEN, - - Editor

Terms, $2.00 per annum in Advance

Local Departmen .

—Will the street booths have to go? is a serious and growing question.

—The new tower on the Bush Arcade building will be an ornamental addition.

—The vote in Congress for speaker on Monday was Carlisle 163, Reed 148, Brumm 2.

—Rev. J. P. Sarvis had twenty-six conversions during his meetings at Pleasant Gap.

—The new school house at Philipsburg will cost $30,000. It will be the finest in the county.

—William Sandoe, of Centre Hall, has killed several large porkers, each one of which weighed over 400 pounds.

—"Just what is needed," remarked hundreds who, on Sunday night, listened to the patter of the rain drops on the roof.

—Dr. Fairlamb, who was consulted by Prof. D. M. Lieb, says that there is no reason to fear the spread of diphtheria among the children.

—"Who is the new President of France?" asked William Jones of Mr. Holtz in the postoffice this morning; to which the latter Sa(i)d he Car(ed)not and passed on.

—The law now requires all schools to be closed during institute week and also provides that school boards pay their teachers for time actually spent in attendance.

Mr. H. P. Harris has returned from Philadelphia. He is now an expert embalmer, having taken lesson in the most modern and excellent methods of performing that work.

—We have heretofore neglected to record the death of Mrs. Patterson, wife of R. L. Patterson, of Boalsburg, which sad event occurred on the 25th of November. She was 55 years of age.

—Now Henry Swab, of Linden Hall, comes to the front with a statement that he will soon kill and dress a porker which will weigh 600 pounds. Wonder if his expectations will be realized.

—The revival services in the Methodist church will continue during this week. The interest is now greater than at any time since the meetings began. On Sunday night the altar was crowded with mourners.

—The young ladies of the Loring Band desire you to remember the elegant entertainment they will give in the chapel this (Thursday) evening. The admission price is very small and the entertainment will be excellent.

—Remarkable changes of temperature in a week! Sunday, November 27, as warm as summer. Tuesday, the 29th, the mercury almost touching zero. Sunday, the 4th, again moderate, and now winter returning again.

—There is a discussion in progress in Philipsburg between the Reliance Fire Company and the Hope Fire Company. As a matter of course, this discussion will accomplish just what is desired. Such discussions always do.

—The Gatesburg Lutheran church will be dedicated next Sabbath, December 11, and Rev. J. H. Menges, of Philadelphia, will assist and preach both morning and evening. The church was remodeled, repainted and frescoed.

—The famous Abbey's double Uncle Tom's Cabin Company will be in Bellefonte on the 22d of this month. When they come we will endeavor to persuade them to also visit Lock Haven and Renovo so that the people of these places will not feel slighted.

—James H. Rankin, Esq., has been appointed by the Court an auditor to examine the accounts of the several officers of Centre county (Prothonotary, Register, Clerk of Orphan's Court and Recorder) and to make a report of the same to the Auditor General of Pennsylvania.

—On Wednesday of next week, which will be the 14th inst., the Y. W. C. T. U. will hold a fancy fair and festival in their rooms in Crider's building. The fair will continue through the day and evening. The young ladies invite their friends to send fancy articles to the fair. Be sure attend.

—It seems strange to the ordinary individual that disease of any kind which has its origin in climatic conditions or surrounding circumstances should ever appear in our town. There is, apparently, nothing to cause any such disease. But such disease has appeared in a few instances and it is folly to attempt to disguise it. The sensible and necessary course is to search for the cause of the disease and to remove it.

—During the early part of last August we mentioned the presence in town of Rev. Mr. Eversol, pastor of the Second Advent church of Snow Shoe. He was then on his way to take charge of a church near Boston. We saw him in town on Tuesday and he informed us that he returned in September last to resume his work in Snow Shoe. He is youthful and energetic and is of so much use wherever located that we are glad to notice his presence again in the county.

That Murder Trial

The Trial in Lock Haven for the Culvey Murder.

LUTHER SHAFFER ON TRIAL

The Audience in the Court Room Greatly Affected.

DID HE MURDER NORA CULVEY?

WITNESSES GRAPHICALLY DESCRIBE THE SCENES AND INCIDENTS.

Tuesday's Testimony Listened to by Hundreds of People.

Special Correspondence of DAILY NEWS.

LOCK HAVEN, PA., Dec. 5, 1887.

Your reporter arrived in the wicked town of Lock Haven, where wicked Joe Furey presides over the *Daily Democrat*, at 11 a. m. and was duly escorted to the Irvin House, kept by that Prince of Good Fellows, S. Woods Caldwell, where he established headquarters for the DAILY NEWS.

As there has been so much written and published in regard to the heinous crime for which the prisoners are to be tried for their life, it is unnecessary to recapitulate all the circumstances of the terrible tragedy. Suffice it to say, that Isaiah Culvey and his wife, Nora, were found dead on Sunday morning—he with the bullet-hole in his head and his wife with three in her person.

Circumstances pointing strongly to the prisoners as the perpetrators of the crime, they were arrested and the Grand Jury of Clinton county found true bills against all four of them for murder and highway robbery.

The prisoners presented a dejected appearance, except Luther Shaffer, who seems to bear the ordeal with perfect composure.

The general opinion of those who pretend to know considerable about the circumstances governing the case is that in Luther Shaffer the law has found the guilty party and that the Klines and Johnson are accessories to the fact However, the evidence when given will fully determine all speculation on the subject.

The Williamsport *Gazette and Bulletin* is represented at this trial by that veteran journalist and historian, J. F. Maginis. The trial is of such interest to the public that the Lock Haven *Express*, Lock Haven *Democrat*, Renovo *News*, Williamsport *Grit* and other papers have desks in the Court House where the reporters can catch every word that the witnesses may utter.

It is currently reported that Dreamer Grugan's dream, in which he saw the murderer committing the crime four days before the murders were committed will not materialize in this case to any great extent. As a dreamer it is thought he is not a success.

At precisely 20 minutes past 2 o'clock, His Honor Judge Mayer, flanked by his two assistants, J. K. Chestnut and James Crawford, entered the court room and the court was immediately called. The prisoners entered accompanied by court officers and were placed in the dock. Court granted separate trials according to Act of Assembly and Luther Shaffer was called upon to plead to the indictment, and pleaded "not guilty," and wished to be tried by God and his country—to which the clerk of the court responded: "And may God grant you a true deliverance!"

Johnson and the two Klines were remanded back to prison. Empannelling a jury commenced. Smith Buck was the first one called, examined and rejected. Emanuel Kohens called, examined and accepted, being the first at 3 o'clock p. m.

TUESDAY MORNING'S REPORT.

LOCK HAVEN, Dec. 6.

After drawing out 48 names from the jury box 12 men were found qualified to act as jurors. At 6.30 p. m. the court adjourned to meet Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock a. m.

The Attorneys for the Commonwealth are District Attorney George A. Brown and T. C. Hipple. Those defending Luther Shaffer are T. T. Abrams and W. C. Holahan and the Klines are William H. Clough and John B. Myres.

The Commonwealth chose to try Shaffer first on the count charging him with murdering Nora Culvey, and if not found guilty then they will try him on the count of killing Isaiah Culvey. After his trial is over then Johnson and the Klines will be tried jointly.

Commissioner Grugan, the noted dreamer, informed your reporter that the defense of Luther Shaffer expects to get a verdict of murder in the 2d degree, but Grugan and others assert that they have knowledge of sufficient evidence to convict him of murder in the first degree.

The Jurors empannelled with two or three exceptions, are persons with more than ordinary intelligence and will conscientiously weigh the evidence before arriving at a conclusion.

Evidence will commence being taken the first thing when court meets in the morning and it is expected will be all in by Wednesday night of this week.

LOCK HAVEN, PA., Dec. 6, 1887.

The following are the names of the jurymen who are to decide as to the guilt or innocence of Luther Shaffer of the crime of killing Nora Culvey:

1 Emanuel Robbins, Pine Creek Township, farmer.

2 John Pluff, Chapman Township, farmer.

3 Frank Barnhart, Colebrook Township, laborer.

4 Miles Caldwell, Bald Eagle Township, laborer.

5 Samuel Smith, Woodward, Township, laborer.

6 William Eyer, Beech Creek, farmer.

7 Frank A. Heydrick, Second Ward, Lock Haven, barber.

8 Frederick Amm, Green Township, farmer.

9 Thomas Burke, Noyes Township, laborer.

10 Jacob Messerly, Dunnstable Township, laborer.

11 Charles Shoemaker, Second Ward, Lock Haven, clerk.

12 George Iler, Dunnstable Township, carpenter.

Court called at 9 o'clock a. m. on Tuesday and District Attorney Brown addressed the jury, stating that the Commonwealth expect to produce unimpeachable evidence that would unmistakably convict the prisoner at the bar of murder in the first degree.

Mr. Brown then made a detailed statement to the jury of the committing of the horrible deed, and said if we show you all this evidence we feel confident of a verdict of guilty at your hands, without much trouble. He also stated that they would prove that Shaffer told in a lumber camp all about the Culvey murder, and said also "that a man who had sand enough in him to commit a murder of that kind ought to go free." His address lasted 30 minutes.

John Culvey was the first witness called. He said he was the father of Isaiah Culvey. He lives in Logan township; is 46 years old. Isaiah Culvey was 37 years; his wife, Nora, was about 20 years. His son was farming 40 acres of land which was leased from the Washington Company. Deceased had 2 children living. The nearest house was Mr. Royer's—one mile distant. The next nearest house was Klines', towards the furnace.

The last time I saw Nora Culvey alive was on Saturday evening at 5 o'clock. She was washing at Cherry Run at that time.

J. David was called and sworn at this point. He testified that he had made a draft af the home of the Culveys and surroundings. The maps were then shown to the jury and explained by Mr. David, to which no objection was offered by the defense. The maps were then placed in a position which enabled the jury to view them. The distance from Isaiah Culvey's house to the Kline house is 809 perches.

Mr. Culvey, the witness, then resumed. Charles Culvey was with me when I visited Isaiah. He was cutting oats and Nora was washing at Cherry Run. Chas. Folger was with me on the Monday following. I heard my woman screaming; she had Nora's little child in her arms, and she told me of what she had seen. I went down to Isaiah Culvey's, in company with others, and took a gun with me, which I got from Mr. Moyer. Folger and I went to the scene in a buggy. I was 80 or 90 feet from the dead bodies. Nora Culvey was lying on her back with her feet drawn under her. She was lying there perfectly naked. Her clothing was placed under her body and cut grass was also put under her. The grass had been taken from a basket near by which had grass in it. The grass was nearly dry. I saw fresh cut grass and a scythe some 800 feet from the bodies. Nora's body lay some 300 feet from the body of Isaiah. The bodies were bloated. I covered the bodies with a hap and went into the house, which was surrounded by a small fence to keep the children in. I found no one in the house, but a pocket-book lay open on the floor. Here the pocket-book was shown to the jury. I missed the gun that I had seen on Saturday; the watch was also missing. I found some cartridges on the floor and picked them up; they were empty cartridges. The things in the house were generally torn up and scattered around. The clothes she washed on Saturday were lying on the table, ironed; amongst them was a fine shirt for Isaiah and a white skirt for Nora. Isaiah kept a suit of Sunday clothing which I found in the bed room. The clothing was produced and recognized by the witness. Had given the watch to Nora so she would know when to go to market. The watch was not in the house when I went in. The gun and shot pouch were produced and witness identified the gun as being the one which he had loaned to Isaiah. He also identified the watch as the one he had loaned to the deceased parties. The bodies were buried at Tylerville on Tuesday at 2 o'clock. They were afterwards taken up and examined. Isaiah was my wife's son; Nora was no relation but I raised her. Isaiah was a poor man. The land which he farms is pretty good. On Saturday I went down to fish in the creek until I reached Cherry Run, where Isaiah lived; stopped and talked with Nora. This was about 6 o'clock p. m., on Saturday. I then fished up Cherry Run and went to Moyer's. I got the watch from A. Royer. We never had real quarrels, but some times had disputes about the horses.

Re-examined in chief—The room was about 16 feet and ceiling 7 feet.

Mrs. Anna Culvey was then called and sworn. She carried the little orphan of Isaiah and Nora Culvey in her arms. She is quite an aged person and was greatly moved with grief, as her tears and heavy sobs testified to whilst she was giving in her testimony. She said—I am the wife of John Culvey; went to Isaiah's house on Monday at 10 or 11 o'clock a. m. I saw cups and saucers, and Isaiah's and Nora's hats were lying in the yard. In the house I found the child which is 19 months old; it was crying in bed. I went out and called Nora, and got no answer. I started to the stable and across the run. I found the dead bodies of Nora and Isaiah, and I cried, "My God! they are both dead!" He had clothes on, but Nora was naked. I took the child and went home. She corroborated the testimony of her husband in regard to the watch, and identified it as the one she had left at Isaiah's. I saw the watch in the house on Thursday before the killing. Nora and Isaiah were helping her husband on Friday before they were killed.

No cross examination.

Charles Culvey was called and sworn. He is a small boy but 14 years old. Said he had seen Isaiah alive on Friday and Nora on Saturday. Nora was washing white clothes, as they expected to attend a funeral next day. On Monday I went down to Isaiah Culvey's. On Monday before I reached the house I heard my Aunt screaming. I helped the little child home and alarmed all the neighbors. I saw the dead bodies and Uncle covering them over with a hap. The young witness graphically described the scenes around the grounds and house and was greatly affected by their recital, as were many in the Court House. He saw the watch on Friday, but on Monday it could not be found in the house. He then identified the watch and gun.

No cross-examination.

Solomon Peck was the next witness. Said he was an undertaker and took charge of the bodies of Nora and Isaiah Culvey. The bodies were decomposed to such an extent as to be offensive. Nora had three gun shot wounds—two in the shoulder and one back of the ear. Isaiah had a similar wound in the head.

Abraham Stine was called and testified that he was at Culvey's on Monday after the killing and saw the dead body of Nora Culvey lying in the grass naked and Isaiah's dead body close by. He corroborated what had been testified to by John Culvey, his wife and the little boy, and stated that he found blood marks of hands and fingers on the door and at the sides.

No cross-examination.

Dr. R. B. Armstrong was called and sworn. Said he made an examination of the dead bodies on the 9th of August. He then described the wounds on the bodies and the balls taken from them. Some of the balls were shattered. The ball in the head would produce instant death. The ball in the shoulder would knock the person down—that these balls caused the deaths of Nora Culvey and Isaiah Culvey. Balls were shown to the jury. Witness said Nora was shot from in front twice and the third time from the side.

Dr. A. G. Walls was called and corroborated Dr. Armstrong's evidence.

Samuel Caris called and testified that he lived three or more miles from Isaiah Culvey; that he visited his house on Monday and found things torn up and found three empty cartridges on the floor. Saw marks of blood on both doors—some of it on edge of door, showing finger marks on outside of door and described other particulars about the premises.

No cross-examination.

The court adjourned to meet at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

LOCK HAVEN, Dec. 7, '87.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The interest in the case seems to be intensely on the increase, so every available seat and standing room in the Court House was occupied by eager and excited listeners, and many persons could not gain access to the inside of the court room. The outside feeling against Shaffer is simply tremendous and if the populace could get hold at him his chances for a long lease of life would immediately collapse.

At precisely 2 o'clock p. m. His Honor appeared on the Bench and the court was immediately opened and the case on trial proceeded with.

Articles taken from the house of Isaiah Culvey, identified by witness, were then put in as evidence by the Commonwealth.

Hud Allison was sworn and, by request, court set him aside.

John B. Smith was then called and sworn. Live in Renovo; am a jeweler. I recognize the prisoner at the bar. On the 10th of August he left a watch with me. This is the watch. On Saturday, the 14th of August, I bought this watch of the prisoner for one dollar. He was at my store on the previous Wednesday with a brass watch which he wanted plated, which we were to have done on Saturday. We agreed to finish it and send it to him at North Bend on Monday. I recognize this as the watch Shaffer wanted plated. I sent it to his address at North Bend in care of Mr. Stout as he directed me to. I recognize these watches by the numbers on their cases, and the checks which I put on them.

Cross-examined—Don't know James Stout; know of him, Shaffer said he worked for him and that I should send watch to him in care of James Stout at North Bend, which is three miles from Renovo. Stout's camp is up Youngwoman's creek. Know many hands are employed at North Bend. Renovo is 28 miles from Lock Haven. Renovo has about four and one half thousand population; have known prisoner since August 10th.

J. H. Allison recalled—Live in Clinton Co. On Thursday, August 10, was on a public highway about 10 o'clock and met this defendant on the road; he was lying along the road, I spoke to him, as I thought he might be sick, but he never moved, but I sure that he was wide awake and he told me none of my G,—d—business and drew a revolver on me and I left. Then he walked on the road leading to Culvey's Gap. It was a very bright revolver. He had a mustache and side burn whiskers. He had dark clothes. The coat shown might be the one he had on at that time.

Cross examined—Knew the prisoner some 12 years ago, and had not seen him until on the road that night; when I saw him he was one fourth of a mile from Hublersburg. He went down the Lock Haven road. I didn't say he went the Culvey's road. I said the road leading there. He would have to travel four miles on the Lock Haven road before he came to the Culvey road. I did not recognize him as Luther Shaffer at that time. The full moon shown on him. I told him there was no use in getting "sassy" and he said he would show me. Have seen the prisoner several times since the occurrence and know him to be the man I saw that night.

Henry Robb sworn. Said he lived at Nittany Hall, Centre Co. Am a hotel keeper and live 2½ miles from Culvey's. On August 5, I saw this defendant at 5 o'clock a. m. He asked me for a half pint of whiskey which I furnished him and he then went down the road eastward; had side burns on, had on a pretty long dark coat. It looked about like that coat.

Cross examined.—My hotel is 1½ miles from road leading to Culvey Gap; Have Know prisoner 7 years. Have not seen seen him for 3 years past.

John Webner was called and sworn.—Live at Crawford toll gate in Centre Co. 1½ miles from Nittany Hall hotel. Was at toll gate at 6 or 7 o'clock on morning of Friday. Saw a man with side burn whiskers pass through the gate at that time. Could not say positively that prisaner is the man. He had on a dark coat with a small oil cloth bundle in his hand.

Cross-examined—My toll gate is on pike leading to Brush valley and Madisonburg. It is 2 miles from junction to my toll gate. Prisoner was going towards Madisonburg. This was on Friday, August 5th.

Robbie Billet sworn.—He is 11 years old. On Friday, August 5th, my niece with myself went to the mountains to gather whortleberries. She is about 21 years old and is sick now. I live at the Junction, a short distance east from Robb's hotel. Saw prisoner on the mountain in Mosquito valley, one mile from toll gate of Webner, on Friday before the Culveys were murdered. The road I was on runs down the monntain to Sugar Valley narrows, Susie Reese was with me. I saw prisoner on the pike first. He turned off pike into Mosquito valley. Prisoner asked us if we were going for huckleberries. We went up the road and he got ahead of us. He said if we did not go on the other road he would shoot us. He drew a revolver on us and we both run and I came out at Old Ford on Fishing Creek. The prisoner at the bar is the man I saw at that time; he had a sandy mustache and whiskers.

Cross-examined—I think the coat was cut down, but am not sure.

William Buhl was called and sworn. I live at Boonville, this county. On the morning of 6th of August was on the road near the township bridge; saw a person coming across the bridge. It was moonshine that night. My wife was with me. I didn't know who man was at that time The prisoner is the man I saw that morning at the township bridge. He had a revolver which was bright. He had a sandy mustach and side burn whiskers. That is about the kind of coat he had on. Saw prisoner 7 years ago. He was going up the road when I passed him between the Furnace and the Culveys.

Herman Bressler was called and sworn—I live in Sugar Valley. Isaiah Culvey's house was in the Narrows on Cherry Run. On Saturday was on my way to Lock Haven and had passed the Culvey house about 2 o'clock a. m., and one mile below Culveys house, I saw the prisoner, Mr. Shaffer; he was going up the road towards Culveys. That coat has the same cut of the one Mr. Shaffer had on at that time. Saw Shaffer with a bright revolver in his right hand. It was moonlight. Shaffer went up the road towards Sugar Valley.

Cross-examined.—I did not know it was Shaffer at that time; Knew him 6 or 7 years ago. He had side whiskers and mustache when I met him on the road.

Ellis Frantz called and sworn. (This is the person who was robbed of a brass watch on Saturday morning, August 6th, 1887, near the Culvey house before daylight.) I live in Logan township, this county; know where Isaiah Culvey's house is, was near there on Saturday, evening August 6th, about 6 o'clock. It was day light. It was opposite the Culvey house and in sight of it, I met a person coming towards me; was within a few rods of the bridge. The man I then met was Luther Shaffer, the prisoner and defendant. He was by himself; he had a revolver in his right hand—size of revolver 22 calibre. I went towards the furnace and the man stopped there.

Cross-examined—Didn't know who the man was at that time.

J. A. Speets called and sworn.—In August last I lived four miles from Centre Hall, Centre county, heard of the Culvey murder on the 8th. On Saturday, Aug. 6, saw prisoner pass Mr. Shaffer's house. On Saturday morning I saw prisoner sitting on the fence near Culveys. This was at 9 o'clock a. m, of Saturday. Coat was something like that one.

Cross-examined—Was driving at the time; never saw the man before. He was driving by at that time. Next time I saw the man was in jail; noticed the shoes, but did not know what kind of a hat he had on.

John R. Brown sworn—I live near Tylerville. I know the Culvey house and heard of the murder. Was there on Saturday morning near Washington. Saw a man sitting on fence near the Culvey house near Cherry Run bridge. We spoke as we passed and he watched me closely. He had on a dark cutaway coat, the coat looks like the one the person had on. The prisoner, Mr. Shaffer, was that man. When I saw him it was ½ past 9 o'clock in the morning.

Cross-examined—Did not know the man then. At the Alderman's office I said he was the man. I passed several on that morning; think one of them had on a blue coat, but don't know what kind of a blue. I passed Jesse Miller. He no coat on. Don't remember the color of his pants. Didn't look particularly at any of the clothes that Shaffer or the others had on. I met Sheets, the former witness, in a buggy that morning. I never knew Sheets before I saw him. Think probably he is the man I saw in the buggy that morning.

Court adjourned until 9 o'clock Wednesday morning.

The excitement appears to be increasing as the case proceedes. To-morrow the commonwealth proposes to introduce more positive testimony. All of the courts rulings, thus far, have been plain and distinct and in favor of the prisoner. Nineteen witnesses have testified and we are informed that some 30 more are to testify.

NOTES.

The prisoner don't seem to appreciate the position that he occupies, as he is cheerful and frequently smiling. His mental capacity is such that he must imagine he is posing for a show.

The Judge frequently requests the immense audience to keep as quiet as possible, yet the humming noise is such that the witnesses are not distinctly heard more than a few feet from the witnesses' chair.

The large number of faces seen in the court room denote that the animal propensities of their owners greatly predominate over their spiritual faculties.

His Honor, Judge Mayer, shows respect to the press by seeing that its representatives have proper seats inside the bar where they can hear the proceedings of the trial.

Robbie Billet is a bright little boy and gave in his testimony in a straight forward manner.

It is a mystery yet unexplained how witnesses could decide the color and style of whiskers and color of clothing which prisoner wore after dark.

Eclipse Schedule for 1888.

In the year 1888 there will occur five eclipses, three of the sun and two of the moon. A total eclipse of the sun will occur January 1, partly visible at Washington as a partial eclipse, the sun setting eclipsed. The second eclipse, being a partial eclipse of the moon, will occur January 16, visible at Washington and generally in Europe, Africa, North and South America and the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. The third will be an annular eclipse of the sun, June 27, invisible at Washington. The fourth will be a partial eclipse of the moon. July 12, invisible at Washington, but generally visible in Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia, the Atlantic ocean and the eastern portion of South America. The fifth will be a total eclipse of the sun, December 21 and 22, invisible at Washington.

—On Tuesday morning the death occurred of the young son of Mr. William Gainsford, who resides in Edgar Green's house on Bishop street. The boy's death was caused by croup. Mr. Gainsford, the boy's father, has lived in this place only a short time, having moved from Clearfield county. The age of deceased was eight years and eight months.

A. Scott Harris and George Jackson, Jr., journeyed to the forest, guns in hand, on Tuesday and when they returned they still had their guns and each carried a handsome bird as a trophy of skill.

MARRIED.

HOLLABAUGH—STIVER.—At Snow Shoe Intersection, on Dec 1st, A. D. 1887, by Rev. J. Zeigler, Mr. William Hollabaugh to Miss Mary M. Stiver, both of Centre County, Pa.